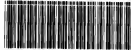
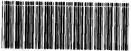





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PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Italian Theatre Headquarters
P.W.B. Unit No. 12 U.S.A.P.O. 512
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PRESS READING BUREAU

2nd-9th October, 1944

MOTION PICTURES
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This week in Rome some new films have been shown. At the MODERNO "My sister Eileen" and "The Eve of War."

The first of the two is a comedy with the typical American touch. The subject is not altogether new; we have seen many films where the same things happened. That kind of comic American production can't be analyzed. One has to take it as it is, without pretention, only to amuse oneself and laugh which is the purpose of the film. The critics express thus their opinion. Nor could Alexander Hall's direction built up on nothing give us something emotional.

The acting was light and gay inspite of the sometimes artificial and unnecessary chitter-chatter. The reason for the existence of this film remains, indeed, very hidden, as every production ought to teach something. The photography has been already surpassed. Too many cuts, too many comings and goings in the picture. The artistic ensemble is judged to be rather mediocre such as also the scenography and the musical comment.

The second film "The Eve of War" is a documentary put together out of Italian, German and Japanese documentaries well arranged by Frank Capra, in which there are exposed the most important events from the attack on Manchuria in 1931 to the capturing of Abyssinia. The purpose of the film is exclusively propagandistic, showing to the public the events preceeding the actual general conflict. We can see in that film the ridiculous systems of preparation and of military education adopted by the totalitarian regimes. The picture is very efficient also because apart from clearing the preceding facts, it exposes the causes which made the U.S.A. join the war and explains the purpose of its actual struggle. The documentary is judged by most to be of a superior quality for clearness of exposition analitical spirit, technique in graphics and montage. The comment in Italian is sober, meditated. Some critic writes that the latest

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PRESS READING BUREAU

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PROS READING BUREAU

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3 October, 1944

ARMED FORCES
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MILITARY INFORMATION SERVICE

UNITA', Communist paper, asks that the S.I.M. (Italian Military Informations) be suppressed, claiming that this organization greatly contributes to fascist effort as its information is strictly of a political nature. The paper states that S.I.M. was closely connected with O.V.R.A. which in turn was connected with the service of German information with the Gestapo. That O.V.R.A. was a powerful organization is proved by the fact that so far its membership list has not been made public. As to the objections raised on the grounds that Italian Corps of Liberation requires a good information service the paper maintains that this service is only needed at the front and not internally where it only serves to bring political discord by sending its agents among the various parties, by controlling the telephones of important political persons and by giving false reports on the political situation, etc.

POLICE FORCE

The Roman press announced that the present police will be substituted by a new organization called "National Police Guard". This new corps will be formed by 20,000 to 30,000 men in a new uniform.

In the selecting of the agents, preference will be given to patriots and to those who have been in the Police Force and who are considered suitable in dealing with exuration. They will be chosen on the merits of an examination.

The party Press approves the Government decision of the reform of the Police Force. ITALIA LIBERA, voice of the Action Party, says it is necessary for the police to become independent and free from civil internal administration, and that its powers be clearly established in order to maintain that the police force must throw off its political character and at the same time must be given a standing of dignity by improving its living condition.

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PRESS READING BUREAU

8th October 1944

- WEEKLY POLITICAL ROUNDUP -
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1. FOREIGN POLICY.

The entire Roman press acclaimed the declarations made by Roosevelt and Churchill on September 26th. Visconti Venosta, Undersecretary of Foreign Affairs, stated that the Anglo-American declarations are of great historical significance. "It is right" he declared, "that the desire of the Italian people to belong to the great family of the United Nations has been recognized." "It is also right" he added, "that the Allied Control Commission has been abandoned... Italy plans to take an active part on the war effort of the United Nations without restrictions of any sort. Italy is practically at war with Japan, although a formal declaration of war has never been announced. We have come to the end of one epoch and we are on the threshold of a new period of our history."

The press agrees that the declarations are a starting point for a new future for Italy even if the specific requests such as the changing from cobelligerency to an alliance, granting of lend lease and a decisive participation of the Italian army in the war of liberation were not granted. This has not given rise to mistrust. On the contrary, it is felt here that since the stalemate in which Italy found herself has finally been passed, the Italian problem is on its way to a definite solution. It is felt that this will also bring with it modifications to the mysterious armistice about which so much has been said and is being said but which, according to Visconti Venosta's declarations, constitutes a thing of the past and not of the future. Others insist that these statements are not merely the product of allied generosity, but that they represent the fruit of the spirit of sacrifice and active collaboration of Italian soldiers and partisans and of the well planned work of the men who officially and unofficially represent Italy.

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PRESS READING BUREAU

9 October, 1944

= WEEKLY POLITICAL ROUNDUP =
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a. FOREIGN POLICY.

Apart from the question of the Italian colonies, the Roman newspapers are devoting considerable space to Allied policy in connection with Italy, in view of the recent events and speeches, arriving at the conclusion that the Allies are following a double policy, on the one hand looking upon Italy as a defeated nation, with no choice but to accept the armistice terms laid down, and on the other as a country which is strongly contributing to the victory against Nazi Germany. This contrast in Allied policy, according to "RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE" is a reaction to Italy's having taken part in the war against the Allies and a real practical need to have in Italy a strong democratic friend as a precious element of balance between east and west.

In order to overcome this contrast "ITALIA LIBERA" asks the British government to have faith in Italian democracy which is springing up and not in the old institutions and men of the past, and to adopt the policy of letting Italy look after itself, at the same time supporting the Italian people, and to accept the theories of anti-fascists in dissociating the people's responsibilities from those of fascist government.

All newspapers gave great prominence to Roosevelt's declarations of further help to Italy for reconstruction and for an increase in the supplies of foodstuffs, but no comments have yet been published awaiting perhaps the actual realization of these facts.

- Poland -

The fall of Warsaw, after 63 days of heroic fighting has given many newspapers the opportunity to re-examine Polish and Soviet

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PRESS READING BUREAU

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PRESS READING BUREAU

THE CINEMA

The "Osservatore Romano" publishes an article on the lack of common sense and good taste in films at the present time. There are many people who presume to know a great deal about the cinema and yet are completely lacking in these two points. But no great actor has ever indulged in vulgar and low roles. The persistent confusion which dims even the minds of valuable men is deplorable and the behaviour of those of the cinema world does not appear to be in keeping with present times. No great film has been recently produced. This decay must be arrested by a conscientious effort to uplift the cinema.

"Star" devotes a long article by Anton Giulio Majano to "The Cinema and the Italian people's war." Referring to "Dragon Seed", produced by Metro Goldwyn Mayer, dealing with the Chinese war against the Japanese oppressor, the writer takes the opportunity of pointing out that films on partisan warfare of the various oppressed peoples have been made on all the countries concerned: France, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Denmark, Holland, and, as has been shown, on China, but that nothing of this sort has been done on Italy. These films will go round the world, and it is much easier to remember events through a cinematographic recording thereof, described in pictures, than by reading hundreds of newspaper communiques or by listening to broadcasts. The second point is that of arranging for the making of a film on the partisans fight in Italy (past, present and future). The writer claims that all those who are fighting at the front as also those who are fighting behind the lines, in short, the whole population, should be regarded as partisans. The third point raised is that of technical installations and of workers. It is not right to assume that the Italian cinema was upheld by a monopoly. The cinema exists to-day. If it is not able to fly, at least it can walk quickly.

The fourth point to be decided is as to who will make these films. Three solutions are offered: either altogether out of Italian capital and by Italian workers, or out of Allied capital with Italian workers, or by Italian actors in America. Of these three suggestions, the first would appear the most logical.

Whatever the outcome may be "it is high time the cinema remembered the existence at last of an Italian war."

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PRESS READING BUREAU

II October, 1944

= ATTACKS ON PERSONALITIES =
=====

Attacks to the Monarchy.

In several papers attacks and criticisms are launched against the Luogotenente and the Monarchy. The Socialist paper AVANTI, October 5th, denies the rumour spread by monarchist circles on an alleged plot against the Luogotenente. "His liquidation" writes the paper "will come in legal forms. We must wait for the COSTITUENTE." The same paper writes that Prince Umberto instead of launching appeals to the patriots ought to consider himself the part he did not take in defence of Rome and of southern Italy.

On October 7th, the AVANTI states that the monarchists are trying to organize their own party in Sicily through the communal secretaries. After denouncing the comic side of the question - re-imbursement of travel expenses and of the sojourn in Rome, it concludes that the communal secretaries are intimidated in exactly the same manner as during the fascist regime.

ALBA REPUBBLICANA, paper of the republican youth movement, on October 9th, presents a picture of the Luogotenente's glories. "His military career was extremely swift. In 1922 he was a corporal in the 1° Grenadier Regiment, in 1928 he was Battalion commander during the manoeuvres in Monferrato, in 1936 he was the Commander of an Army Corps, in 1938 he was Commander of Army corps and Inspector General of the Infantry... the 8th of September of 1943 he fled from Rome, motorized." "In the Army manoeuvres in Monferrato the Royal Prince commanded an Infantry regiment composed of his Battalion and of two Black Shirt Battalions. This was the first instance in which an army officer commanded, in army manoeuvres, Black Shirt Battalions."

"On May 24th 1940 Humbert of Savoy sends a high sounding order of the day to the Italian soldiers and to the veterans of three wars. In that order of the day he admonishes the soldiers to close their ranks so that on the imperial highways the column

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PRESS READING BUREAU

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PRESS READING BUREAU

12th October 1944

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- A R M E D F O R C E S -

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THE MOROCCAN TROOPS.

The OSSERVATORE ROMANO, on October the 4th, re-opens the question of the Moroccan Troops in Italy, stating that the Moroccans still stationed in several localities in the provinces of Rome, Littoria, Napoli, Salerno and Trapani, are leaving very serious traces of their presence violating woman, children, property and public security. The OSSERVATORE ROMANO writes that "it is high time to put an end to this state of affairs. The situation is absurd considering the Allies' high principles, and considering that there is no reason, either military or political, for the permanence on foreign soil of indisciplined troops." The paper concludes by asking for the Moroccans return to their native country if their fighting in France would be out of the question.

The next morning, IL POPOLO, paper of the Christian Democratic Party, in reporting the events, associated itself with the OSSERVATORE's request, formulating the hope that the Allied command would interest itself in the case.

The QUOTIDIANO, daily paper of the Catholic Action Party, also repeats the OSSERVATORE's article on the 5th of October expressing the wish that the Allies would hasten the despatch of "those undesirable soldiers" back home.

To the protest of the French paper LA PATRIE which remembered the Moroccans contribution to the victories in Italy, the POPOLO answered with an article on October 6th sustaining that it was not necessary for that paper to remember the contribution given by the Allies as the Italian Press praises it every day. "We do not want to insult anyone" writes the POPOLO "and we do not want to go beyond a simple statement; we only want to prevent adding other

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PRESS READING BUREAU

R A D I O

In an article of 6th Oct. dealing with the radio "L'Unità" states that there are two important aspects to the problem, political and economical.

With regard to the political side, the paper points out that radio represents the voice of the country and states that it is therefore inconceivable that it should be left in the hands of a group of capitalist individuals. "The State must have complete control of the radio" it writes, "so as to make it the official voice of the government. Instead of being entrusted to the care of one person, namely Signor Rusca" continues the article, who it claims was a friend of the former fascist financiers, "EIAR should have at its head persons in no way connected with it in the past who would take energetic steps for epuration and the reorganization of the concern."

The paper supports the proposal for EIAR to be controlled by a Council consisting of representatives of the various parties and claims that only in this way will it be completely free from the old fascist owners who are still endeavouring to exert their power.

Referring to the economical side of the question, the paper states that EIAR was founded in 1924 under the name of "Italian Broadcasting Union" with a modest capital of 1.400.000 liras. In 1939 it had 39.000.000 liras in paid up capital, real estate assets amounting to 132.000.000 liras, a reserve fund of 21.000.000 and a depreciation fund of 90.000.000 liras. All this, of course quite apart from the large sums set aside for its heads amongst whom a certain Vallauri was known to have a capital of approximately 1.500 million liras. "But this was not enough" continues "L'Unità" to satisfy the greed of the EIAR magnates who multiplied their profits fourfold by bringing the societies of Cetra, Sipri and Siri under EIAR control." The paper claims that the Council now proposed will have to probe into the relations between these concerns so as to ascertain the amount of profit to be recovered by the State.

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PRESS READING BUREAU

13TH OCTOBER, 1944.

OCCUPATION OF UNCULTIVATED LAND.

At various times the Rome press has raised the land problem in Italy, particularly "Avanti", "Unità", "Italia Libera", and "Il Popolo". The question is very complicated but can be summed up thus:- Allotment of uncultivated or badly cultivated land, and of that sequestered from the fascist gerarchs, to peasant cooperatives, and general revision of contracts of "mezzadria" (produce sharing) in southern Italy and the Islands. Whatever side of the problem is discussed, it has its origins not in a demagogic campaign conducted in the party papers, but in the actual exigencies of fact which existed before fascism and which were stifled during fascism. It is to be noted, in fact, that in Italy there are hundreds of thousands of day-labourers, who do not have at their disposal the smallest piece of land, and are therefore forced to work during the season for the land proprietors. Furthermore, either because of the increase in the population or the devastation caused by the war, there are innumerable peasants in like position. All this has originated, independently of the intentions of the parties themselves, from peasant agitation which, starting in Sicily, has grown in form, consistency and seriousness in Central Italy. The best proof that all this arises out of exigencies of fact is given by the spontaneous formation in each small centre of peasant leagues with concrete programmes, but all tending towards allotment of uncultivated lands and improvement of agricultural agreements.

Naturally, the parties cannot oppose the wishes of the peasants, especially the parties of the masses, such as the Christian Democrats, Socialists, and Communists, who already have as a basic point in their programmes complete agrarian reform, which would permit a better distribution of the land, without, however, bringing about a disruption of cultural unity, which would constitute an irreparable loss for the nation. As a consequence, the agitations of the peasants have been taken up by

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PRESS READING BUREAU

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PRESS READING BUREAU

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PRESS READING BUREAU

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13 October, 1944

13 OCTOBER

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One year ago the Italian ambassador at Madrid sent to the German Embassy Italy's declaration of war against Germany. The same day, the United Nations recognized Italy as a co-belligerent and, while affirming that the clauses of the armistice remained unchanged, looked forward to the possibility of a revision on the basis of the help furnished by Italy to the Allies.

Today these events are commented on in all the Rome political papers. The declaration of war against Germany is interpreted as the definite rupture on the part of the Italian people with fascism and with their ex-ally, Germany, and the prelude to the Italian revival. But all the papers unanimously agree that the fourth stage must be reached (the first being 25 July, the second 8 September and the third 13 October), namely, alliance with the United Nations, and the definite cancellation of the very severe armistice. "Juridically," says RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE "we are still at the 13 October stage. Italy is an ally de facto, but not de jure. But the way to this alliance has been paved by the latest events, the declarations by Roosevelt and Churchill, the agreement to arm a certain number of divisions, the promise to restore greater powers to the Italian Government, clarification of the Colonial question, the granting of help corresponding to the amount of occupation lire. All these are facts which show that the strictly war politics essentially hostile and severe, is being succeeded by a friendly collaboration with Italy."

"IL POPOLO", in an editorial by Guido Gonella, sees another aspect of the situation, affirming that Italy and Italians have aligned themselves with the United Nations not to secure thereby an advantage, but only for high idealistic motives: the redemption of the fascist infamy. "The contribution of the partisans exists, and would remain even though we were alone, because the moral rea-sonably our national dignity.... The g-"

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PRESS READING BUREAU

14 October, 1944

- ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION -
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TAXATION POLICY.

The Under-Secretary for Finance, Pesenti, in UNITA' of 13 October comments on Minister Siglienti's financial report and the tendencies therein to democratize taxations.

Under the new law it has been sought to lay down the foundations for a rigorous ascertainment of all taxable material, to be carried out before 30th June 1945, so as to establish a greater reform which would embrace all citizens, according to their respective means. In order to interest the citizens in the finances of the democratic State and to avoid tax-evasions, so prevalent during the time when Italy was dominated by an anti-democratic State, it is now necessary to introduce new regulations to conform with the new civic life:

- 1) A periodical declaration specifying the various sources of all individual incomes;
- 2) The election of fiscal committees in every quarter and district.
- 3) Full publicity to be given to taxation lists in order to compare the fiscal data ascertained and to trace further tax-evaders.

"To-day" states Pesenti "the employee lives in the same house, as for instance, that of a doctor who earns 1000 liras per day, while he is registered by the income-tax authorities as earning only 100 liras. The employee lives in the same house as that of a wine merchant, who makes one million liras each time he brings wine from Puglia to Rome, while he is perhaps registered by the income-tax authorities as being unemployed. Therefore the "Comitati Popolari" on examining the statements of tax-payers and getting particulars of all citizens will be able to ascertain what each individual tax-payer actually earns. The "Comitati Popolari" will be aided by experts appointed by the income-tax authorities. In this

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PRESS READING BUREAU

18 October, 1944

ATTACKS ON INSTITUTIONS AND PERSONALITIES

Attacks on the Monarchy:

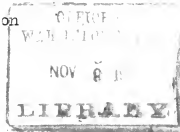
AVANTI, organ of the Socialist Party, on October 14th, in an article entitled "His Majesty's Antifascists" sums up the events preceeding the war declaration to Germany. The paper stresses that King Vittorio Emanuele had not in mind to enter into the war against Germany, even though General Einsihower warned Marshall Badoglio that, if the declaration of war were to be delayed, Italian soldiers who had been captured by the Germans, would be shot. The paper also revives Badoglio's statement, according to which the overthrow of Fascism was due to a constitutional arrangement and Vittorio Emanuele's declarations that "His Majesty knows his men" and that "He is able to judge them safely" and "His Majesty remembers them very well thanks to his retentive memory."

RICOSTRUZIONE, juvenile organ of Democratic Labour Party, commenting Azzolini's trial, affirms that in addition to the same Azzolini, figure of secondary importance, greater personalities have still to be led to the High Court of Justice. "Why" asks the paper "Marshall Badoglio was not brought forward at least as a witness, seeing that the required courage to lead him to the High Court of Justice is lacking? Why was he never asked the reason for saving the royal treasury as he did in regard to the royal family?"

Criticism on the U.N.N.

ITALIA LIBERA, on October 14th commenting the question of the Italian colonies and the explanation given about it, writes: "The 'agencies' enthusiasm to create confusion is strange. Our newspapers can only receive news through the Anglo-American State organizations, and therefore also militarized. How is it possible that bad news, which is apt to bring about confusion and anger among the people, arrive here and is circulated

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PRESS READING BUREAU

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18 October, 1944

ATTACKS ON INSTITUTIONS AND PERSONALITIES

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#175

PRESS RELATING BUREAU

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October, 1944

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION. REHABILITATED FACTORIES.
FACTORIES NOW PRODUCING. REQUISITIONED FACTORIES.
LABOR PROBLEMS. DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING RAW
MATERIAL.

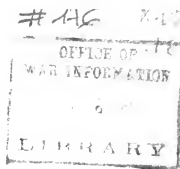
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I. BACKGROUND.

With the exception of the Communist UNITA' and the Socialist AVANTI, the above mentioned subjects have not been widely commented by the Roman press recently. Generally speaking, it can be said however that industrial production has stopped in the Rome area due to the lack of electricity. Severe criticism has been launched against the two Roman Electric Power Companies (S.R.E. and A.G.E.A.) which, according to the press, are doing nothing to alleviate the serious conditions on the Roman labor front. The press ridicules all communiques concerning the rationing of electricity, commenting that all these plans look well on paper but that none of them have yet been realized. In protest to this state of affairs there was a general strike on the part of Roman newspapers on October 17th. This was the first such strike in liberated Italy. As a result, RICOSTRUZIONE, VOCE REPUBBLICANA and the QUOTIDIANO were not published that day.

The press examines the situation more deeply and comments that in addition to the lack of electricity, there is also the transportation problem and the difficulty in getting raw materials which are also very serious problems. The press makes several suggestions among which are: 1: the necessity of doing away with the present freezing of goods; 2: allowing free flow of goods into Rome (foodstuffs and general raw materials.) This would provide work, comments the Roman press, for thousands of people who are now unemployed and who at present have turned to Black Market activities and crime. It is further suggested that the procedure of obtaining automobile and other vehicles licences be revised since under the present system it takes months to obtain them. The press also suggests that the government should consider the possibility of allowing the private ownership of automobiles.

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PRESS READING BUREAU

19 October 1944

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION. REHABILITATED FACTORIES. FACTORIES NOW PRODUCING. REQUISITIONED FACTORIES. LABOR PROBLEMS. DIFFICULTIES IN OBTAINING RAW MATERIAL.

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I. BACKGROUND.

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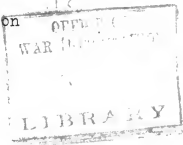
The solution of these three problems, concludes the press, could eliminate many inconveniences and alleviate the sufferings - -

14 OCT 1944

The October 11th issue of the UNITA' comments that hundreds of trucks are immobilized because the plants cannot repair them

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21 October, 1944

EMPLOYMENT PROBLEMS
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The first institutions to be re-established after the fall of fascism were the workers' internal commissions. Badoglio's government hastened to give legal acknowledgment to these organizations which serve a useful purpose not only by their protection of workers' interests but also by their collaboration with employers on technical and administrative questions. It is therefore only natural that these commissions are highly disapproved of by those manufacturers who are still imbued with the fascist mentality and customs and who are against the institutions which threaten their despotic power and aim at breaking the servile relations which, under the dead regime, bound the worker to the employer. A steady eye must be kept on the parties concerned so as to safeguard this precious freedom which is a guarantee of further improvements in the social and economical conditions of workers and against any anti-democratic and reactionary tendencies. "Protection of the Workers' Internal Commissions" is the title of an article which appeared in UNITA' of 18th Oct. which denounced several heads of illegal organizations opposed to the Commissions. There are rumours of members of these commissions having been dismissed without justification. "UNITA'" therefore asks for a legal proclamation to protect the commissions against the employers, but also states that the most valuable protection must be gained by the workers themselves by making it clear to the employers that any action on their part tending to damage the Commission is also an attempt to damage those it represents. An example of this tendency to oppose the Commissions is the case of the manufacturer Tarantola owner of the dyer-works in Via dei Monti della Farnesina, where over a hundred employers are working in constant dread of dismissal and fines which prevent them from asking for the smallest rises in their meagre salaries which average 3 liras per hour. In fact, when the workers tried to constitute their own Commission, Tarantola took energetic steps and dismissed Paolina Mannozi, the supervisor, on the grounds that she had provoked disorder.

The paper also refers to the situation of the "Consorzio Neoterapista" under the patronage of De Bono, where

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PRESS READING BUFFER

13 October, 1944

13 OCTOBER

One year ago the Italian ambassador at Madrid sent to the German Embassy Italy's declaration of war against Germany. The same day, the United Nations recognized Italy as a co-belligerent and, while affirming that the clauses of the armistice remained unchanged, looked forward to the possibility of a revision on the basis of the help furnished by Italy to the Allies.

Today these events are commented on in all the Rome political papers. The declaration of war against Germany is interpreted as the definite rupture on the part of the Italian people with fascism and with their ex-ally, Germany, and the prelude to the Italian revival. But all the papers unanimously agree that the fourth stage must be reached (the first being 25 July, the second 8 September and the third 13 October), namely, alliance with the United Nations, and the definite cancellation of the very severe armistice. "Juridically," says RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE "we are still at the 13 October stage. Italy is an ally de facto but not de jure. But the way to this alliance has been set by the latest events, the declarations by Roosevelt and Churchill, the agreement to arm a certain number of divisions, the promise to restore greater powers to the Italian Government, clarification of the Colonial question; the granting of help corresponding to the amount of occupation lire. All these are facts which show that the strictly war politics, essentially hostile and severe, is being succeeded by a friendly collaboration with Italy."

"IL POPOLO", in an editorial by Guido Gonella, sees another aspect of the situation, affirming that Italy and Italians have aligned themselves with the United Nations not to secure thereby an advantage, but only for high idealistic motives: the redemption of the fascist infamy. "The contribution of the partisans exists, and would remain even though we were alone, because the moral reason for the struggle is undeniably our national dignity.... The generosity of the sacrifice of the partisans, independent of any possible

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PRESS READING BUREAU

22nd, October, 1944

ATTACKS ON INSTITUTIONS AND PERSONALITIES
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Attacks on the Monarchy.

ITALIA LIBERA, voice of the Action Party, on Oct. 22nd, reports few lines from the poster put out at Palermo by the Sicilian Separatist Movement, which reads as follows: "The slaughter carried out outside the Prefecture by representatives of that treacherous King, repudiated and hated by the Sicilian people since he proved himself to be a perjurer and accomplice of fascist dictatorship, is an attempt against freedom." Commenting these words, the paper affirms that the Sicilian and Italian people are justified in refusing to have any ties with the old monarchical Italy which is still alive in the island, and with the men which it represents.

The UNITA too, in the same day, devotes a serious warning to the officers of the Armed Forces who "perhaps think that the Armed Forces should be trained as forces of civil war, not merely to establish, maintain and defend democratic order which the people claim and which the future of the nation exacts, but so as to prevent the establishing of that democratic order which would avoid the destruction of the remains of fascism. Some of these officers feel perhaps that they should not fight against fascism, but against the Italian people".

The AVANTI, in its turn, in an article on Oct. 18th, entitled "Monarchical provocations" points out another act of violence carried out by the Monarchical forces against the freedom of the people, which took place at Grosseto on Oct. 15th. Five carabinieri, in fact, smashed to pieces the glass of the propaganda picture of the Italian Republican Party and carried away or destroyed the anti-monarchical propaganda material thereof. The carabinieri faced by the indignation of the crowd reacted by threatening to fire upon these agitators. After describing the details of other incidents which followed the same day, the AVANTI writes: "The Carabinieri must be guardians of public order and must not be divided into political parties. If the monarchists intend to use them for

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PRESS READING BUREAU

14 October, 1944

- ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION -

TAXATION POLICY.

The Under-Secretary for Finance, Pesenti, in UNITA' of 13 October comments on Minister Siglienti's financial report and the tendencies therein to democratize taxations.

Under the new law it has been sought to lay down the foundations for a rigorous ascertainment of all taxable material, to be carried out before 30th June 1945, so as to establish a greater reform which would embrace all citizens, according to their respective means. In order to interest the citizens in the finances of the democratic State and to avoid tax-evasions, so prevalent during the time when Italy was dominated by an anti-democratic State, it is now necessary to introduce new regulations to conform with the new civic life:

- 1) A periodical declaration specifying the various sources of all individual incomes;
- 2) The election of fiscal committees in every quarter and district.
- 3) Full publicity to be given to taxation lists in order to compare the fiscal data ascertained and to trace further tax-evaders.

"To-day" states Pesenti "the employee lives in the same house, as for instance, that of a doctor who earns 1000 liras per day, while he is registered by the income-tax authorities as earning only 100 liras. The employee lives in the same house as that of a wine merchant, who makes one million liras each time he brings wine from Puglia to Rome, while he is perhaps registered by the income-tax authorities as being unemployed. Therefore the "Comitati Popolari" on examining the statements of tax-payers and getting particulars of all citizens will be able to ascertain what each individual tax-payer actually earns. The "Comitati Popolari" will

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PRESS READING BUREAU

24th, October, 1944

= WEEKLY POLITICAL ROUNDUP =
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The Moscow Meetings.

Only three papers, RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE, voice of the Liberal Party, the POPOLO, voice of the Christian Democratic Party and AVANTI, voice of the Socialist Party, dedicated their editorials to the meeting at Moscow between Churchill and Stalin. The POPOLO, dealing exclusively with the Polish question, supports the theory of President Mikolajczyk. The demo-christian organ also states that the differences between the Polish government at London and the National Committee of Liberation in Lublin arise from the refusal on the part of the former to introduce foreign elements into the government, elements which do not belong to any of the parties by which it is constituted (popular democratic, socialist, demo-christian), but which represent an organization formed outside Poland, chiefly composed of persons who never had Polish citizenship, as it is felt that such persons could offer no guarantee for the protection of Polish independence. According to the POPOLO, the Moscow talks have done little to solve the Polish question and the nomination of Stefan Wilanowski as representative in Gt. Britain is somewhat mysterious as it has not been made clear whether his appointment is at the Polish government, the Court of King George or the British Communist Party.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE firmly maintains that the chief object of the Moscow meeting was to discuss questions arising from the Allied advance in Europe and supports the "Times" in the statement that a dividing policy is being planned in this continent and that the discussions were for the purpose of preparing preliminary arrangements for dividing the zones in South-eastern Europe and bringing them under the influence of the United Nations, and to ensure a provisional collaboration for Yugoslavia between the popular forces and the monarchy pending a final decision. The AVANTI shares this view and declares that Churchill and Stalin were trying to come to an agreement on the line of demarcation of the two systems. The

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PRESS READING BUREAU

8 - 15 November, 1944

SUBJECT:

ENTERTAINMENT

1. CINEMA:

- a) No, No, Nanette.
- b) "Comrade P."
- c) Two more reviews of "The Dictator".
- d) American Cartoons.
- e) "Pastor Angelicus"
- f) A comment on the Italian Film Industry.
- g) ITALIA LIBERA looks at "LUCE"
- h) TEMPO criticizes a newsreel.

2. THEATER.

- a) "The Two Sergeants."
- b) "How Do You Say it in English?"
- c) "I Dreamt of Paradiso."
- d) IL POPOLO criticizes bad talent in the theater.

3. THE OPERA.

4. CONCERTS.

- a) Radio Rome's Musical Autumn.
- b) November Musicale.

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PRESS READING BUREAU



THE "AZZI" CASE

The Roman Press takes a great interest in the case of General Azzi, Commander of the armed forces in Central Italy, whose statements were recently published by ITALIA LIBERA; as a consequence the War Ministry immediately relieved him of his command and placed him on the retired list. General Azzi, who together with his division "Firenze" did not hesitate to join the Albanian partisans after Sept. 8, fought the Germans for 9 months, stressed the necessity for a profound reform of the Army which would transform it from a Militia favouring the monarchy into a national and democratic Army; he also suggested the abolition of the oath of loyalty to the King, and its substitution by an oath of loyalty to the nation, a formula which the Ministers already follow. He further suggested that the "Canzone del Piave" replace the Marcia Reale; as the Italian national anthem, as a visible sign of the changed character of the war no longer a war of the House of Savoy but of the entire nation.

Immediately IL POPOLIO and ITALIA NUOVA attacked General Azzi accusing him of: 1°) having engaged in active politics, in contravention to the law which forbids members of the armed forces to take part in political discussion, 2°) to have attempted to violate the constitutional truce by suggesting a modification of the oath, 3°) to have made suspect the value of his own personal oath.

The Christian-Democrat and Monarchist papers express their satisfaction at the fact that this infringement of regulations was followed by disciplinary measures on the part of the War Ministry which retired him and relieved him of the Command of Latium, Umbria and Abruzzi.

ITALIA LIBERA, in two editorials of December 28 and 29, deals with the Azzi case, denying the accusation that the General had violated the constitutional truce by suggesting an alteration in the formula of the oath. The new oath in fact, which guaranteed political and moral independence to the Ministers in regard to the monarchy, was a condition sine qua non of the truce itself; for this reason it is not he who tries to extend this formula to all citizens but who tries to suppress it "who oversteps the boundaries of legality" as ITALIA LIBERA sees fit to express itself. Why should a general, a soldier or

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PRESS READING BUREAU

6 January 1944

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF RECENT ITALIAN PAMPHLETS

Via Tasso; Hangmen, Tortures and Horrors. P. O. Edition, Rome 1944, 32pp. L. 16

This is another book which illustrates the worst aspect of the Nazi-Fascist terrorism during the months of occupation in Rome. It is amply illustrated with horrifying photographs. Via Tasso will, for a long time to come, be remembered with hatred; a hatred which the methods of Hitlerian domination aroused in every corner of the globe. Once this obvious fact has become impressed in the minds of men, those who died should be remembered as heroes; they should remain a living example in the heart of every Italian who intends to help in rebuilding his country.

We have already read dozens of books and pamphlets similar to this one on VIA TASSO. The authors usually speculated a little on the morbidity of the subject and on the psychological fact that the survivor takes a certain pleasure in analyzing the evils which can no longer harm him. But even from an exclusively technical point of view, this booklet has nothing particularly new or important to add to what was not already known to the public.

This booklet is of little use.

From July 25th to September 10th, New Evidence. "Documentary" Series. S.A.I.G. edition. Rome; 64 pp. L. 20.

This booklet aims to offer an organic whole of published and unpublished documents on the meeting of the Grand Council, the arrest and kidnapping of Mussolini and the abandoning of Rome. It does not prove to be a very interesting effort. It contains nothing new of the crisis of the Fascist state, the doings of the Badoglio Government and the capitulation which the Press, and particularly RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE had not already published within the last few months.

The seven chapters of this pamphlet are devoted respectively to: 1. the failure of Fascism; 2. to the Hitler-Mussolini meeting at Feltre; 3. to the extremes of Fascist propaganda; 4. to the rôle of Ciano; 5. to the Dictator's inability to impose himself either at home or abroad; 6. to the arrest of Mussolini and finally to the adventure of Ciano the Imperatore when SS detachments freed Mussolini from his prison and 7. to the abandoning of Rome by the King, the Government and the highest military authorities.

What Life is Like in Soviet Russia: Family, Schools, Work. Rome 1944. Published by "Mondo", 32 pp. L. 12

This pamphlet does not fit in any more or less an official collection of Marxist propaganda pamphlets, but deals apologetically with elementary problems of Soviet life. The information given appears rather trite and the author rather naive. We do not want to hint by this that the book is immature or unnecessary. It shows a praiseworthy clarity of mind, even if it is a trifle sketchy. A certain class of readers might well be able to find something new in these pages.

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PRESS READING ROOM

24 to 31 december 1944

SUBJECT ENTERTAINMENT

I. CINEMA

- a. "There's Magic in Music"
- b. "The Lady is Willing"
- c. "Random Harvest"
- d. "La maschera del diavolo"
- e. Comment on Art and Technique
- f. "Vampires of the Italian cinema"
- g. New Italian Film Society
- h. Miscellaneous

II. THEATER

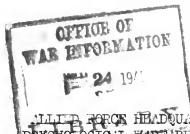
- a. "Quartetto pazzo"
- b. "Ma dov'è quest'amore?" (Musical Revue)
- c. "Niente abbasso ma solo evviva" (Musical Revue)

III. OPERA

IV. CONCERTS

I. CINEMA

a. "There's Magic in Music" (Musica della musica)
 POPOLO: A pleasant and light film, cleverly produced by L. Stone. Nothing outstanding.
 QUOTIDIANO: The story is too conventional to be exciting and is merely a background for the music.
 RISORGIMENTO LIRICALE: The American cinema's mania for the spectacular stops at nothing. This to them is just another form of sport.
 ITALIA NUOVA: Another of those useless films. It is not clear as to what sort of audience it is meant for.
 RICOSTRUZIONE: A pleasant and amusing film where music and song play a major part.
 CORRIERE DI ROMA: It is amazing how, by a series of "original finds", one is able to ruin such lovely music.
 ... films evolve around an atmosphere of stupidity and



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PRESS READING BUREAU

31 december 1944

SUBJECT: THE AZZI CASE (FINAL PHASE, PRESS COMMENT)

ITALIA LIBERA sums up the "Izzi" case, after the entire Rome Press has dealt with it from all points of view. It states that Azzi's specifications derive from the morally and politically unhealthy atmosphere in the army; the fact that the new Government failed to extend the new formula -- which mirrored the constitutional truce of June 5 -- to all soldiers and citizens, and that this was a proof of its lack of "perceptiveness" and of a reprehensible spirit of compromise. The paper further stresses that the prayer to the King (the suppression of which was suggested by Izzi to the Minister of War, but which today is still being read) "is an insult to the dignity, the conscience and the intelligence of the Italians. It is a visible sign of political activity (due above all to the Minister of War, in homage to the apolitical character of the army) which aims at maintaining the purely monarchical character of the army. ITALIA LIBERA finally asks the Government to inform the public of its point of view, not only in the Izzi case, but as regards reconstruction as a whole, epuration and the democratic reform of the army and how it intends to fight this unsatisfactory state of affairs and the feeling of discomfort which by now has spread to all ranks and to the highest grades in the army."

Randolfo Pacciardi, in an editorial appearing in VOCE REPUBBLICANA entitled "The Citadel of the King" writes: While the collaborators of Roatta are still at their posts, a patriotic general has been dismissed, one who in difficult circumstances has fulfilled his duty as a soldier and as an Italian; dismissed because he publicly suggested a reform of the army which should have made it into a national army. Pacciardi asks: "Who dismissed General Azzi? It was not the Government. If the Communists who have a Vice-President in the Government and even a Communist Under-Secretary for War, know nothing about it and protest vehemently. Who then?"

The fact remains that above the Government there is a direct link between the General Staff and the Lieutenant of the Realm, so that a reverse form of epuration is being carried out, aimed at the few generals who fought actively in an attempt to save the honor of the army and of Italy, comments VOCE REPUBBLICANA. "The Citadel of the King" unjustly assailing General Azzi, "thus provokes the Italian people, harms national unity and definitely sabotages the war of liberation."

AVANTI comments on the Government communique, which officially announces the retirement of General Azzi "as a consequence of an article published by him in the Roman Press." It states that the Council of Ministers has entrenched itself behind the purely formalistic aspect of the case, without analyzing its causes.

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THE CINEMA

The "Osservatore Romano" publishes an article on the lack of common sense and good taste in films at the present time. There are many people who presume to know a great deal about the cinema and yet are completely lacking in these two points. But no great actor has ever indulged in vulgar and low roles. The persistent confusion which dims even the minds of valuable men is deplorable and the behaviour of those of the cinema world does not appear to be in keeping with present times. No great film has been recently produced. This decay must be arrested by a conscientious effort to uplift the cinema.

"Star" devotes a long article by Anton Giulio Majano to "The Cinema and the Italian people's war." Referring to "Dragon Seed", produced by Metro Goldwyn Mayer, dealing with the Chinese war against the Japanese oppressor, the writer takes the opportunity of pointing out that films on partisan warfare of the various oppressed peoples have been made on all the countries concerned: France, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Denmark, Holland, and, as has been shown, on China, but that nothing of this sort has been done on Italy. These films will go round the world, and it is much easier to remember events through a cinematographic recording thereof, described in pictures, than by reading hundreds of newspaper communiques or by listening to broadcasts. The second point is that of arranging for the making of a film on the partisans fight in Italy (past, present and future). The writer claims that all those who are fighting at the front as also those who are fighting behind the lines, in short, the whole population, should be regarded as partisans. The third point raised is that of technical installations and of workers. It is not right to assume that the Italian cinema was upheld by a monopoly. The cinema exists to-day. If it is not able to fly, at least it can walk quickly.

The fourth point to be decided is as to who will make these films. Three solutions are offered: either altogether out of Italian capital and by Italian workers, or out of Allied capital with Italian workers, or by Italian actors in America. Of these three suggestions, the first would appear the most logical.

Whatever the outcome may be "it is high time the cinema remembered the existence at last of an Italian war."

Press Reading Bureau

REVIEW OF PAMPHLETS
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Hermann Rauschnig: HITLER M'A DIT (Così parlò Hitler) IXth instal-
ment, Cosmopolita Editors - Price
of each installment, 10 lire.

This is the last installment of the Italian translation of the well
known HITLER M'A DIT. The complete collection will therefore cost
90 lire.

Nino Bolla: ULBERTO DI SAVOIA - LUOGOTENENTE GENERALE (Humbert of
Savoy - Lieut. General) Published by the Unione Monarchica
Giovane - Price 25 Lire.

This a second edition of this pamphlet. The author states that the
first edition of 30,000 copies was sold out in a very short time
in southern Italy. This is the story of the adolescence, the education
and the military career of the Prince of Piedmont. The author always
tries to call the attention of the reader to those qualities in the
Prince which should help the monarchy survive at a time when it is
in danger. Regarding the taking over of the supreme operational
command in the campaign against France, one reads on page 25: "It
was not the Prince who obeyed the supreme commands or reported on
military operations; it was the military in him which obeyed the
laws of honor to carry out one's duty, no matter what it might be."

Augusto Guerriero: CHURCHILL, published by Cosmopolita, Rome, price
30 lire.

This short biography covers Churchill's life up to January 1944, just
after the Allied landings at Nettuno. The parts covering the Boer
and the first World War are the most interesting because of the
excellent references.

Carlo Marx-Federico Engels - MANIFESTO DEI 40 COMUNISTI (Communists'
Manifesto) published by L'Arciere, Rome
Price 50 lire.

This is the famous 1848 Communist manifesto accompanied by an
introduction of the study of historic materialism by Costantino
Onorati.

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA CILINDRISTINA published by LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA,
price 12 lire.

Important information on the acts of sabotage against Spain during the civil war has been obtained in two reports from Emanuele, Col. of the Carabinieri in 1937, addressed to the Commander of the S.I.M. which today feature in the documents for the prosecution in the Roatta trial and that of his colleagues.

'UNITA' of 31st December gives a list of the long series of crimes carried out by the Roatta gang, acting on the 'advice' of Emanuele to his men: the sabotage of ships, locomotives and other means of transport carrying supplies to the Spanish republicans. Explosives hidden in coal amongst luggage, flash, etc., the placing of bacterial culture in food supplies which France sent to republican Spain, and also in the spreading of 'any kind of epidemic in Barcellona which would provoke the closing down of the French frontier on health grounds.' This was all the work of the fascists' criminal agents who were rewarded according to the results obtained.

TEMPO of 2nd January explains the Rosselli crime, according to Col. Emanuele's statements. Emanuele, who had been instructed by Angioi to get rid of the dangerous exile, handed the job over to the chief of counter-espionage in Turin (going deeper into the matter one finds Pariani and finally Anfuso and Ciano, as between these last two and the S.I.M. communications were very restricted, while direct contact between the military authorities and the former was established through the Undersecretary for War, Pariani. The counter-espionage chief used the "cagoulards" to carry out sabotage in order to weaken Spanish resistance and damage their supplies. The first crime carried out by the S.I.M. and the Cagoulards was that of Rosselli brothers. At a meeting in Monte Carlo between Emanuele and a director of Dd., insignia of the French organisation, the assassination was planned. The Cagoulards demanded at least 100 Beretta rifles as payment for the crime. This was agreed to and the job proved very economical.

The AVANTI of 3rd January deals with a scandalous memorandum signed by Lt. Col. of the Carabinieri, Faga, which is among the documents of the trial and which reveals shady activities carried out by the Ministry of War in Fascist times. The memorandum reveals that certain firms went which that of Staccioli which carried out work for the Engineering Units, and Manfredi, suppliers of military equipment were given contracts by the Ministry in exchange for gifts of houses and lands. Gen. Soddu, Under-Secretary of War, obtained from the Breda firm in addition to a sum of money, a villa built near Desenzano on the Lake of Garda, then valued at half a million lire.

The coming trial will also reveal the sensational activities of the "Crocevera Rupe" organised by the S.I.M. which during the Ethiopian war and the Spanish war was intended to blow up bridges, set fire to trains, depots, destroy ships and air bases,

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Press Reading Bureau

1-15 January 1945

CITIZENS' PROBLEMS
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- I. FOOD
- II. UNEMPLOYMENT AND RELIEF
- III. PUBLIC UTILITIES (Electricity, Gas and Water)
- IV. TRANSPORTATION
- V. MISCELLANEOUS
 - a) Black Market
 - b) Schools
 - c) Newspapers
 - d) Gambling
 - e) Requisitioning
 - f) "Italcable" scandal.

I. FOOD

The most important problem which the Romans are facing today is still the food problem. The general attitude of the press in that there are too many bureaucratic offices in Rome trying to solve the problem, and too few people who really are competent in the matter, while in the provinces there not only those who are not willing to cooperate in an equal distribution of food, but those who will cooperate only at black market profits.

Statistics of the Camera Confederale del Lavoro (Confederation of Labor Board) recently published in a Rome daily, show that a family of five persons today needs at the very least 8,000 lire a month to live, while the average salary is around 3,500 lire. This means that the price of food has increased 1,000% while salaries have gone up only 337%. These same statistics show the tremendous amount of business done by pawnshops in recent months. The figures also point out that this past year 4,000 people died of tuberculosis in Rome.

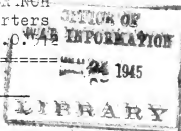
--- (Macerata) in an article appearing in its January

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PRESS READING BUREAU

2nd January 1945

POLITICAL ROUND-UP OF THE WEEK

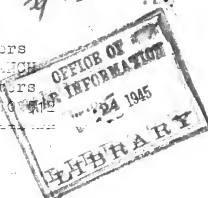
a) The Government's Foreign Policy.

During the past week Italy continued her policy of rapprochement with the United Nations and renewed her diplomatic relations with Belgium and Norway. The Bonomi Government is very active in its attempts to take up diplomatic relations with France again. Referring to this, Bonomi, President of the Council, told the Rome Correspondent of the "Times" that all Ministers were francophile and that the Foreign Minister, Alcide De Gasperi, saw Italy's reconciliation with France as his primary objective.

The head of the Press Office of the Presidency of the Council interviewed on the same subject, stated that the discussions between France and Italy were being conducted by France's representative, M. Couve de Murville and by the representative of the Italian Government; the discussions were proceeding smoothly as there was no obstacle in the nature of territorial demands and as the other problems under discussion were such as to offer an easy solution in view of the new spirit which animated the Italian nation. Only the problem of the Italians in Tunisia was pending, but the Convention of 1896 concerning Italians in Tunisia has been abrogated by the French Government according to an official French source - so that only the conditions of a future convention will now be under examination..

All Press comments are favourable to a resumption of relations with France, to which Italy, despite Fascist policy and the stab in the back on June 10 1940, is bound by many historic, political and economic ties. As to the problem of the Italians in Tunisia, UNITA' in an editorial by Vello Spino is quite decidedly against any "Tunisian problem", which should be closed once and for all. "There is however still the problem of the workers in Tunisia... It is therefore only logical to expect a juridical statute from France which will guarantee and protect honest labour, in view of the fact that Italian workers have contributed notably to the economic life of France and to the development of her culture.

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PRESS ...
 PRESS ...

5th January 1945

CRITICISM OF THE ALLIES AND OF POLITICAL PERSONALITIES

a) Criticism of the Allies.

UNITA' of December 27 draws a parallel between the treatment accorded by the Soviet Union to Finland, Rumania, Bulgaria, Hungary (guilty to a great extent but given the possibility to redeem herself) and the Allies' treatment of Italy, first European nation to sever relations with Germany. UNITA' writes: "Why is there still no Italian army in action there where the fight for the liberation of our territory and the redemption of our country is being conducted? We are certainly aware of Italy's guilt which has so far hindered the resurrection of our country. We know well the meaning of July 25 and of September 8 and we cherish no feelings of tenderness towards those Italians who hampered the reconstruction of our country. But we do know that the Italian people were far more radically opposed to Fascism, than the Hungarian people, whose record is only brief in this respect. Therefore we cannot help feeling regret at the fact that the same policy which is being conducted towards Hungary today was not conducted towards Italy before."

ITALIA NUOVA of December 31, drawing up a balance for 1944, criticises Allied policy, which has committed not a few mistakes, the consequences of which will be felt not only by the nations involved but by the Allies themselves. The paper believes that the Allies have made a grave mistake in not allowing hundreds of thousands of Italians who would have gladly have done so, to participate in the war effort. "The Allies," writes ITALIA NUOVA, "should have understood Italy better and assisted her: they should have treated her more as a people whose common sense and civilisation were of world-wide repute instead of treating her as an enemy forcing her to savour the taste of defeat to the full. The principles of the Atlantic Charter should have become a reality and not an official document. But, above all, all Italians, old and young, should have been allowed to bear arms and to join the great army of liberation of Italy to regain their own self-respect and the self-respect of the nation and to find

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PRESS READING BUREAU

6 January 1945

SUBJECT: FASCIST PROPAGANDA IN ROME

The Press has reported that in recent days there has been renewed activity of Fascist clandestine propaganda in Rome. It seems that circulars have been stuck to the walls of the city, have been distributed in public places, thrown at random in movie houses and sent by mail. It is also reported that there has been a noted defeatist propaganda against the Allies, against the present Italian government and the expression of a hope for a German victory and the return of the Fascists from the north...this in public places, in streets and meeting places.

The 23 December issue of UNITA (Communist) commenting the fact that C. N. TACCHERO, Roman humorist weekly, had given the full text of Mussolini's recent speech in Milan, writes: "For the past several weeks and through various methods of manifestations, there has been noted a decided return towards Fascism. As long as it was a matter of leaflets sent by mail or stuck in mail boxes, there was nothing much to worry about. Now was there anything to worry about as long as it was a matter of isolated writings on the walls and postcards mailed to the various leaders of the democratic parties. It takes on a more serious note when two young men and a girl in a public cinema start throwing around circulars which carry phrases written by German Generals and praise for the Duce and Hitler. This happened yesterday, here in Rome."

On December 27th, the newspapers reported the arrest of two Fascists who were taken by surprise as they were putting up Fascist propaganda leaflets on the walls of the San Saba district of Rome.

The December 28th issue of UNITA announced that Fascist posters had been put up on the walls a little all over the city and that at about 14 hours on December 27th a car going at high speed along the Via Del Tritone, in the heart of Rome, was seen heaving out a quantity of Fascist propaganda leaflets.

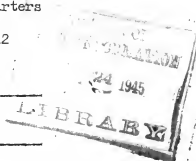
"The fact that there exist Fascist provocateurs," writes the paper, "does not amaze us too much. We are amazed, however, at the fact that the Fascists can still dispose of automobiles and gas for their leisure. The authorities who are in charge of issuing circulation permits would certainly do better in giving these commodities to some food cooperatives or public agencies which really need them, instead of giving them to agents provocateurs."

The same paper, in its editorial of December 28th, stated that Fascists are beginning to speak once again,

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PRESS READING BUREAU



8 January 1944

SUBJECT . REVIEW OF THE SATIRICAL PRESS

- I. Criticism of the Allies
- II. Criticism of Bonaparte and the Government
- III. Criticism of Home Front Conditions

Rome's foremost satirical paper -- CANTACHIARO -- has reappeared. Suppressed for a week on the instigation of UNITA (Communist) accused of having become a "vehicle of Fascist propaganda" for having published the integral text of Mussolini's Milan speech aptly illustrated by cartoons, CANTACHIARO now has its revenge on the Communists. The entire back page is devoted to satirical comments in the form of articles and two cartoons, one of which, entitled "Freedom of Confiscation", shows a man in front of a newsstand saying:

--Give me the CANTACHIARO, please.

--It's been confiscated, but you can have the "Fascist Regime" if you want.

Another small cartoon without either caption or text, shows Stalin, swords in mouth, dancing the famous Cossack dance before a pile of burning CANTACHIAROS.

I. CRITICISM OF THE ALLIES.

This week the Allies do not come in for much criticism. A cartoon in the 7 January issue of MAFFORIO, captioned "American Supplies", shows a grotesquely old family emerging from an Italian Red Cross aid center. The bomb victim says:

--They should really use a little more judgment in distributing these clothes!"

Tinned food comes in for its usual portion of sarcasm. A cartoon appearing in the same issue of MAFFORIO, captioned "Tinned sugar, salt and vegetables," shows two housewives in the kitchen, one of whom says:

--I don't know what made you buy all those things at once. How on earth will we find out which package contains cleansing powder?

The Italians' weakness for American cigarettes is satirized in MAFFORIO's cartoon captioned "Gunning of the Three Wise Men", one of whom says:

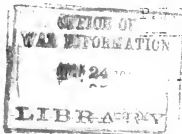
--The Black Kink is certainly clever. He knew we were passing through Italy and instead of a camel, he brought a bag full of "Camels" along.

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Press Reading Bureau

8-15 January 1945

ENTERTAINMENT

I. CINEMA

- a) "Shop Around the Corner" (Scrivimi fermo posta)
- b) "Piccola Ladra" French film
- c) Mario Chieri wins "Lux Mundi" contest
- d) Comment on "Microfilm"

II. THEATER

- a) "Adesso comincia la musica" musical
- b) "Soffia, so..." musical
- c) Puget's "I giorni felici"
- d) One act plays by Pirandello

III. OPERA

- a) La Boheme
- b) Epuration in Operatic World
- c) Gigli to sing for troops in Naples

IV. CONCERTS

V. RADIO

VI. ART EXHIBITS

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I. CINEMA

- a) "Shop around the corner" (Scrivimi fermo posta)

POFOLO: . Hungarian comedy full of grace and charm, with more than one clever scene. The dubbing is really good. And it was about time, for other recently arrived American Films left much to be desired.

OSSERVATORE ROMANO: This motionous comedy, lacking speed and

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Press Reading Bureau

10 January, 1944

CRITICISM OF THE ALIIES, PERSONALITIES AND
PARTIES
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I. CRITICISM OF BRITISH POLICY.

VOCE REPUBBLICANA, in an article appearing in its January 10th issue, examines British policy in Italy in the light of the announcements made by the American journalist Drew Pearson. The commentator states that up to now England has always followed the line that Italy is a vanquished enemy and that it should be treated with indulgence at the very most, but never with friendship. This article also maintains that this is determined by the fact that those who are supposed to keep England up to date assure their government that the political dilemma in Italy is: Monarchy or communism, even if the communists show that they are partly favorable to the monarchy. Furthermore, England which is the protector of the governments in exile in London, has sided with the sentiments and the resentments of these governments towards Italy. The Republican paper states that all this is a serious mistake, especially if it is true that Europe has been divided in British and Soviet spheres of influence. "What interests does England have to keep Italy in a state of defeat and humiliation?" asks Randolfo Pacciardi.

II. CRITICISM OF THE REQUISITION OF PALAZZO RUSPOLI.

The January 6th issue of DISORGANIZATO LIBERALE in giving the announcement that the Allied Command was about to requisition Palazzo Ruspoli in Corso Umberto, stated that this requisition would have served to damage not only the interests of the populace, depriving it of one of the few good cinemas still available but that it would severely handicap the Italian government which receives several million lire annually as taxes from this building.

AVANTI, in quoting reasons why this building should not be requisitioned, brings out the fact that it is a national monument, that the theater in the building does not have a stage and could not be used as a prose theater. It also points out that a requisitioning of

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Press Reading Bureau

9 January 1945

THE CHARGES AGAINST GENERAL ROATTA AND
HIS COLLEAGUES
=====

Twenty-four persons so far have been summoned as witnesses for the prosecution in the trial which will open on 22nd January before the High Court of Justice. The most important persons among the accused are Fulvio Suvich, ex Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Francesco Jacomoni, ex-Lt General of Albania, Zenone Benini, ex Under-Secretary of Albanian affairs, Paolo Cortese, diplomat, at present Minister at Bratislava of the so-called republican government, Generale Alberto Pariani, ex Minister of War, at present in the north, Dr. Filippo Anfuso, ex chief of the Ciano cabinet, at present ambassador to Berlin in the so-called Social Republic, Army General Mario Roatta, previously chief of S.I.M. (Military Information Service) and ex-chief of the Army High Command, General Paolo Angiol, who was chief of S.I.M. after Roatta, and the following officers of S.I.M.: Col. of the Carabinieri Sante Emanuele, Roberto Navale, major of the same corps, Col. Vincenzo Bertolino, Infantry, Capt. Manlio Petraghani Major Ligas Efisio, Lt. of the Carabinieri Riccardi Eugenio, Lt. Domenico Formisa.

Of the accused, the only persons who have been arrested are: Jacomoni, Suvich, Roatta, Emanuele, Bertolino, Petraghani and Formisa, the others are at large or in the north. The enquiry into the cases of the first four accused revealed the terrorist activities carried out by the second group headed by Roatta. The two charges are combined in one great trial which will take at least ten hearings. The charges are directed partly against two groups and partly against individuals and include generals, ex-fascist ministers, Public Security officials, senators, ambassadors and noblemen.

The weekly paper COSMOPOLITA of 13 January publishes an article by Arturo Orvieto, journalist and lawyer, which gives a summary of the accusations against Suvich, Roatta and his colleagues. The High Commission for the punishment of Fascist crimes has

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11 January, 1945

PARTISAN WARFARE

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The Rome Press these days carries many accounts and articles dealing with partisan warfare. It has become increasingly evident that the heroic fight which the partisans put up against the German invader under the most difficult circumstances in towns, in the plains and on the hills has become one of the major factors of the war of liberation and of national rebirth, as well as being of great aid to the cause of the United Nations.

LA SETTIMANA (Of Communist sympathies) of January 4th carries a special article by Marra on the activities of the Turin patriots entitled "There's a war on in Turin."

The "presence" of the partisans, starts the article, makes itself felt in the town and in the surrounding countryside. The population openly discusses the deeds of the "Matteotti" and "Garibaldi" and other brigades. On the main road the Germans have replaced the poster of Shell oil by a poster bearing the warning "Bandengefahr" - danger of partisans. The Prefect of Turin, Manganiello, was killed while travelling from Milan to Turin. The German command issues a never ending series of orders and instructions as a result of the incessant patriot activity. Every massacre of patriots is followed by reprisals against the Nazi-Fascists. The patrols at night live in a state of terror, the soldiers fire on their own shadows. In Turin there reigns the atmosphere of a state of siege. The armed Nazi-Fascists prowl around finger on the trigger, casting fearful glances over their shoulders, ready to fire at any moment. The Hotels requisitioned by the Nazis are surrounded by barbed wire and sentries; barbed wire and sandbags guard the Nazi Commands. Not one truck, be it laden with bread, shoes or ammunition can pass through the streets or squares without an armed guard. At any moment the Partisans are liable to appear from a side-street; the fire of their arms comes from the most unexpected places, from windows or from streets.

When Borsani, Vice-Secretary of the Fascist Party, arrived at Turin, two bombs were placed under the rostrum from where he

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Press Pending Bureau

12th January 1944

THE ITALIAN ARMY AND PARTISANS
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- I. THE COMMITTEE OF NATIONAL LIBERATION'S APPEAL FOR THE CONSTITUTION OF A NATIONAL ARMY.
2. GENERAL ALBANI'S COMMENTS ON ARMY REFORMS
3. WHY PARTISANS SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE ARMY
- IV. THE PROBLEM OF THE REDEEMED PRISONERS OF WAR.

I. The National Liberation Committee's appeal for the constitution of a national army

The Central Committee of National Liberation sent the following order of the day to the President of the Council on January 10:
"The Central Committee of National Liberation express their deep gratitude and solidarity with the heroic partisans who have fought and still put up a fight beyond the limits of human resistance in German-occupied zones, as well as expressing their solidarity with the brave sailors, soldiers and airmen who for more than a year fight side by side with the Allied armies.
It believes that the proofs given by the Italian people concerning its enthusiastic participation in the war against Nazi oppression, give it a legitimate right to hope to contribute to a greater and more visible extent in the regaining of national independence and in the common war for liberty and democracy.
It is also convinced that the lack of comprehension shown in response to Italy's appeal to be allowed a greater participation in the war of liberation has been followed by a considerable lowering of morale.
It therefore asks the Government to intervene with the Allies on behalf of the Italians who deeply desire the formation of a strong army, expressing their regained national conscience. The fact of this army going into action will satisfy the aspirations of the Italian people to have contributed more efficiently to the liberation of their country and to regain the spirit of national dignity."

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PRESS READING BUREAU

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13 January, 1944

THE SITUATION IN SICILY
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At almost regular intervals Sicily returns to the limelight playing an important role in Italian events. Serious incidents have taken place in the island during the past week and have been widely commented by the Roman Press.

The first news of the disturbances was revealed at the press meeting held by the Chief of the Press Office attached to the Presidency of the Council, on January 9th.

The official announcement stated that serious disturbances had taken place in certain parts of Sicily. Specifically it stated that riots had taken place in certain towns of the province of Ragusa as a result of the recalling for military service of certain military groups. Rumors which had been spread by seditious elements to the effect that Italy was being sacrificed for the benefit of other countries served as pretext for the failure to report for service and the ensuing riots. The situation continued to be serious for several days in certain parts of the province of Ragusa. An encounter between the riotists and the police resulted in the death of an Artillery Lieutenant and some soldiers in the execution of their duty. About ten other soldiers are missing. The latest reports reaching Rome state that following strong measures on the part of the Government, the riotists who were well armed have now been rendered powerless. Order has been restored in Ragusa. Comiso, Giarratana and Vittoria are still centers of sedition, but it is hoped that these regions will soon be under control. This was the general text of the official government communique.

ITALIAN NUOV. (Monarchist) in a first comment on the situation, appearing in its January 10th issue, blames the Italian government and the Allies for the situation in Sicily. It blames the government for having realized only recently the seriousness of the Sicilian problem. In this reference the paper states that the government refuses to understand that recalling of war weary soldiers to military service can only lead to serious consequences.

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Press Reading Bureau

14 January 1944

ECONOMIC, FINANCIAL AND SANITARY
SITUATION
=====

a) Financial Situation.

Finance Minister Soleri broadcast an important speech on January 6 on the present financial situation. Nearly all particulars of the speech have already been given in preceding reports. The Minister also furnished some details on other subjects which are bound to have certain repercussions. The Minister stated that all debits contracted by the Republican Fascist State have been accepted with the greatest reserve and stated besides that the reduction of Italian monetary circulation will have to be obtained by loans and special taxes on wealth, and with the support of the Allies.

Soleri's statements which confirmed the statements of the Council of Ministers, resulted in a complete falling off of the Government bonds at the stock exchange of Rome, Naples and Florence during the past week and in an increased traffic of American, British and Swiss money on the Black Market. The gold sovereign is today quoted at £.7325, the Dollar (blue currency) at £.325, the Swiss Franco at £.112. The calling-up of eleven classes seems however to have resulted in a renewed confidence in the government. This move is being interpreted as meaning a greater participation of Italy in the war of liberation and therefore improved relations between Italy and the Allies.

b) Transport.

Nearly the entire Press has again begun to enter into polemics on the subject of the E.N.A.C. (Ente Nazionale Autotrasporti Cose) which has not yet begun to function and which, in all probability, will never function at all.

The Executive Committee of the National Association of Transport Workers (Associazione Nazionale dell'Industria Trasporti Automobilistici) in a recent resolution took a definite stand against the E.N.A.C. beginning its activities, which, it claimed, the E.N.A.C. would never be able to solve in a practical and positive way, being

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Press Reading Bureau
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15 January, 1945

REVIEW OF THE SATIRICAL PRESS
=====

If the temper of the Italians may be gauged by the satirical press, they are rapidly losing patience with the Allies.

I. CRITICISM OF THE ALLIES.

The bitterest comments on the success of Allied policy in Italy this week are voiced by the two Roman "Talking Statues", Marforio and Pasquino.

Marforio: "Hello, Porter, haven't seen you for a long time. What are you doing?"

Porter: "I've found work. I am in the services of a foreigner, who gives me jobs of all kinds to do. But he compensates me badly for my trouble. He wants to interfere in my affairs and often insults me. Besides, he has given me a nickname which seems a caricature. He calls me "co-belligerent".

Another stab at the Allies in the same column, captioned "Aid to Italy" says:

Past tense: "They were sent off"

Present tense: "They have not arrived"

Future tense: "They will never arrive"

"The Allies"

Past tense: "They made so many promises"

Present tense: "They make so many promises"

Future tense: "They will continue to promise us something"

A final crack, captioned "300 gr. of bread" says:

Past tense: "They promised it to us"

Present tense: "They don't give it to us"

Future tense: They will promise it to us again before the re-election of Roosevelt"

In the same column "Abate Luigi" asks "Madame Lucrezia":

"What is the matter with you? You look sad."

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Press Reading Bureau

15 January, 1945

REVIEW OF THE SATIRICAL PRESS
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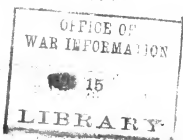
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Press Reading Bureau

15 January, 1945

POLITICAL ROUNDUP OF THE WEEK
=====

a) FOREIGN POLICY

The Italian frontiers.

An article by Gaetano Salvemini, which appeared in the magazine "Foreign Affairs", dealing with the Italian frontiers and colonies, was quoted in VOCE REPUBBLICANA of 13th January. According to Salvemini Italy will lose Somaliland, Eritrea, Cyrenaica, Fezzan and perhaps even Tripolitania. "Any Italian who today has any hope for the colonies," writes the author, "would be like a man who after falling from Giotto's campanile, immediately starts to readjust his tie." As to the Italian eastern frontiers, Salvemini is of the opinion that the eastern part of Venezia Giulia should be handed over to the Yugoslavia while the western part and western Istria should be left in Italian hands as the population is composed chief of Italians. As to the Austrian frontiers (Alto Adige), Salvemini proposes the nomination of an unbiased commission.

The publication of Salvemini's article has aroused strong reaction on the part of RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE and ITALIA NUOVA as also on the part of the Society of Refugees from Libya. The latter, in an order of the day reaffirmed the Italian people's right to the territories acquired in Africa by democratic Italy and (in the name of the hundred thousand nationals who had developed the lands, rejected any renunciation to the workers' inheritance during the period of collaboration with the Allies in the war against a common enemy. The two newspapers maintain that no Italian could possibly agree to many of the points raised by Salvemini as it would mean that all Italy's neighbours, including Germany, would benefit at her expense.

Italy and France.

According to the latest news, the dealings between France and Italy appear to be at a standstill in regard to France's territorial claims. The newspapers are of the opinion that they concern certain parts of Libya, particularly Fezzan.

Press Reading Bureau

17th January, 1945

THE ITALIAN DRAFT LAWS AND THE CONSTITUTION
OF A NATIONAL ITALIAN ARMY
=====

a) Draft of eleven classes and Press comments:

The drafting of eleven classes (1914-1924 on January 13th is undoubtedly the most important event of the week and perhaps only second in importance to the Government crisis. It brought up once more again before the parties and the press the problem of the war and of Italy's participation in it. A few days before the Committee of National Liberation had stressed the need for creating a strong Italian army to take part in the war of liberation, the drafting of these eleven classes placed this problem on a concrete basis and gave support to the demands voiced by the National Liberation Committee.

The first press comments are all favourable to the call-up. A few papers however point out that the manifesto had been couched in too cold and bureaucratic terms and that the phrase: "soldiers of Jewish race belonging to the 1914, 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 classes are included in the call-up" was a most unfortunate one indeed.

GIOVENTU' NUOVA, juvenile edition of UNITA', of January 14th, calls the manifesto announcing the call-up the most impressive manifesto seen since the liberation of Rome and states that youth responds to the appeal by the National Liberation Committee, because it is an appeal voiced not by a Party but by their country.

UNITA' of January 14th, in an article by Nogerville, Communist representative in the National Liberation Committee, calls the war being fought on the soil of Italy a crusade of the Italian people against barbarity. The Italian people assert their rights to take part in this crusade in the name of their reborn democratic conscience, in the name of the ideals emblazoned on the banners of the United Nations, in the name of their duty in chasing the Germans from the soil of Italy. Having praised the valour of the partisans, Nogerville stated they were voluntarily being enrolled in great numbers in the Italian army, "because they feel they have at least been allowed to continue the fight against the enemy when they know well and whose ferocity

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy

15 January 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 51

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PRESS READING BUREAU

ERRATA CORRIGE:

In the Press Reading Bureau report on the CORRIERE DI ROMA in English, dated 19 January, paragraph 3 page 1, read:

"The question of the CORRIERE DI ROMA was also discussed at the meeting of the Press Commission. IL POPOLO, demo-Christian paper, reports in its January 10th issue that Avv. Rossini, official spokesman of the Government, gave no explanation in this connection but merely stated that the CORRIERE DI ROMA, like other similar concerns, had a government commission attached to it."

Same report, page 2, paragraph 5, read:

"The number of daily copies was limited to 80,000 with the profits going to the State."

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Pietro... will do its duty,
England, the new Italian -
its efforts into the war against Mussolini and Hitler and will pipe
its efforts into the war against Mussolini and Hitler and will pipe

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PRESS READING BUREAU

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22nd January, 1944

POLITICAL ROUNDUP OF THE WEEK

=====

a) Foreign Policy of the Government.

The meeting of the Council of Ministers on 18th January was dedicated to problems of foreign policy. A declaration proposed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs, De Gasperi, in connection with Chinese relations was unanimously approved. The Italian government deplores the "policy of overbearance and aggression which Japan is exercising in the east, and declares to recognize in the government of Chung King the only legitimate government of China."

The announcement of the nomination of an Italian Ambassador to the Chinese government was also made "so as to establish a new and sound basis for the relations between Italy and China." A further declaration proposed by De Gasperi was also approved, which declares the political treaty of Vienna of 30th August 1940 to be invalid. This introduced changes in the Roumanian-Hungarian frontiers in Transylvania which were established by the peace treaty of 1919.

The Italian government also reconfirmed its deep belief in the need for friendship and collaboration between the Italian nation and the Danubian-Balkan peoples in reciprocal interests and in the interests of an European rebirth. These two declarations, according to De Gasperi, once more denote the Italian government's desire once more establish Italian foreign policy on an honest basis with the sound collaboration between the peoples of the respective countries and wipe out the mistakes of twenty years of Fascist regime.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs also gave a report on the talks with Couve De Murville and according to the SI Agency the French Ambassador will shortly leave this country to submit Italy's reply to his Government. According to sound information, diplomatic relations will be renewed and the question of territorial claims and those of war damage will be suspended.

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PRESS READING BUREAU

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23 January 1945

REVIEW OF THE SATIRICAL PRESS

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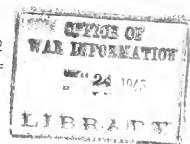
Criticism of the Allies.

The Allies come in for less attack as far as quantity goes; but as far quality is concerned IL PARTIGIANO makes no attempt to wear a velvet glove.

Under the title "THE ARMISTICE CLAUSES" it says: "This year's carnival fashion is not to believe a thing... Reconstruction.... we don't believe it... Nenni says: more power to the Liberation Committees... no one believes it... Togliatti says: enrol in the army... No one believes it... The Allied Control Commission... no one believes it... The Government... no one believes it... The Constitutional Assembly... The plebiscite... The Ministers.... Justice... Liberty... No one believes them... as to the armistice clauses... no one believes them because no one knows them... But they do exist already... and here they are:

- 1) For the maintenance of order and in homage to the armistice clauses the Allies support the monarchy in Italy.
- 2) The Italian people will support a self-elected democratic Government which aims at never holding elections nor, for any reason whatsoever, consulting the will of the people, although always talking of it.
- 3) A non-combatant national and royal army of conscripts to be formed; all volunteer formations of partisans and combatants to be abolished for the prosecution of the war against the Nazi-Fascists.
- 4) Freedom of the press and of speech only to be granted to those non anti-fascists elements, picked by FWB and the Ministry of the Press and Information.
- 5) Commissions and counter-commissions, and departments Ministries to be set up, with the object of beginning, if never ending, the job of suppressing and liquidating the corresponding number of Ministries and departments.
- 6) The operation Commission for the punishment of Fascist crimes

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Press Reading Bureau

23rd January 1945

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PRESS COMMENTS ON THE FORMATION
OF A NATIONAL ARMY AND THE RECENT
CALL TO ARMS
=====

- a) Demonstrations, orders of the day and statements by personalities
in favour of Italy's participation in the war.

The campaign in favour of an Italian army's participation in the final phase of the war continues unabatedly.

On January 18 a group of students, among whom there are still many of Fascist tendencies, organized a meeting at the University City, a meeting which, according to the Press, disintegrated into a series of small separate meetings.

In the meeting held in the Faculty of Law an order of the day was approved which took a firm stand against the mobilisation decree, claimed to have been a technical error. The students asserted their will to fight, but wanted to know first the fate which the Allies held in store for Italy. There were some incidents, provoked by the Communists, it seems, but without any serious consequences. At the same time about a thousand students met at Piazza della Minerva and, after various patriotic speeches, marched to the Viminale, where a delegation was received by the President of the Council. The following demands were made: creation of a volunteer battalion of University students, the exemption of medical students from the call-up to be rescinded, the immediate closing of the University.

On January 20 a delegation of the Juvenile Communist movement saw the Minister of War and expressed their desire to fight on the eve of their participation in the war of national liberation. The Minister replied by stating that the Government had taken measures in favour of the combatants and would continue to do so; Italian troops, recently arrived at the front, were giving an magnificent account of themselves, he added.

On the same day, Casati, Minister of War, sent a message of greeting to the new recruits who would aid democratic Italy in regaining her

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 AFO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy

25 January 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY NO. 52

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SECRET

"D" Section Italy (Ccc).

27th January, 1945.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
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REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 36.

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SECRET

"D" Section Italy (Occ).

27th January, 1944.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. ..PC 512

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REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY -- NO 36.

SUMMARY

RESISTANCE

Composition of Patriotic Bands.

Details are given of the composition and disposition of patriotic bands in REGGIO EMILIA Province. Their chief preoccupation is the defence of the LIGONCHIO Central Power Station, which supplies electricity for PIACENZA and MODENA, REGGIO EMILIA and PARMA and even FLORENCE.

A member of a band in the MASSA area reports that the band is now much reduced in numbers and is composed mostly of ill-educated men of most extreme Communist views, who behave like bandits towards the local population.

Recent Partisan Activities

In MILAN there has been a considerable increase in the number of attacks on German and Fascist soldiers and several bombs have been successfully exploded in cafes. As a result various persons were tried; twelve were shot and others sentenced to imprisonment and curfew hour was advanced from 20.30 to 22.00 hours.

In LIGURIA continual railway sabotage is taking place. Patriots in this zone have had several clashes with the enemy in his attempts to encircle the bands.

In the VENETO the damage inflicted on railway tracks and rolling stock is continuing and the attempts are widely spread.

From the 8th Army Front come details of the co-operation of the 28th G.P. Brigade in the Coastal Sector and of the 8th Garibaldi Brigade and Corbiera Bands in the FLORENCE area with the Allies.

Enemy Operations.

The enemy began an offensive on the 6th January in BORGO VAL DI TARO zone. Two patriotic brigades suffered losses, but the offensive now seems to have been abandoned.

Further to the east, in the areas between the rivers Secchia and Dolo, enemy columns on the 7th January began to move towards G.T.M. from various points. The column operating from LIGONCHIO was thrown back, but fighting continues at that point.

Political activity among the Patriots.

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SECRET"D" Section Italy (Ccc).27th January, 1945.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
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REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 36.CONTENTSRESISTANCE

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"D" Section Italy (Ccc).

27th January, 1945. #20

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
UNIT No 12. APO 512

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 36.

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SECRET

"D" Section Italy (Occ).

27th January, 1944.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APC 512

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REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY -- NO 36.

SUMMARY

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Political Activity among the Patriots.

1. C. W. J. Cairo - Mr. S. J. P. O. W. I.,
U. S. Legation,
Cairo.

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APC 512

SUMMARY No. 53

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Central D Section, Liberated Italy

1 February 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 53

PART I - SUMMARY

1) The advance of the Soviet armies continues to hold the attention of a great number of Italians. The possibility of the Russians reaching Berlin in the near future has raised the hopes of many Italians who foresee the war ending sooner than they had originally expected. As a natural result many journalists concern themselves with the future of Italy and of Europe and the articles in the press reflect the interest of many Italians in their own future organization. The delight of many Italians over the prospect of an early end of the war is tempered by their fear of the spread of Communism, more particularly as many have been influenced by the persistent anti-bolshevik propaganda of the fascist regime.

2) The press has given much prominence during the week to negotiations being carried on between Italy and France, and from these articles it would appear that the issue which has held up an agreement has been the rights (if any) of Italy in Tunisia. The TEMPO complains that the French authorities have maltreated Italians in North Africa, whether in concentration camps, enforced labour or in requisitioning or exploiting the workers. Such articles reflect more than anything the suspicions of certain nationalistic Italians who consciously or unconsciously have been influenced by fascist propaganda during the last 20 years. On the other hand, Nenni writes that the most important thing to do is to re-establish diplomatic relations between France and Italy, adding that the rest will come by itself. As far as the Tunisian question is concerned, all that Nenni demands is that the rights of the Italian workers should be safe-guarded there.

3) At a cabinet meeting held during the week the Foreign Minister, De Gasperi, laid emphasis on the clarification he had received with regard to the latest speech of Mr. Churchill. He observed that such clarification removed any doubt as to what Mr. Churchill meant and that the speculation which had taken place in various newspapers was without foundation. De Gasperi expressed his pleasure at the fact that in the statement issued by Downing Street once more the British Government had recognized that Italy should participate in a future political system, resuming her place among the great powers of Europe.

4) De Gasperi in his position as Secretary of the Christian Democrat party made a series of speeches during the week at Salerno, Amalfi

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No. 53

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 12 APO 512

Central D Section, Liberated Italy

1 February 1945

CONSOLIDATED REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN LIBERATED ITALY No. 53

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Cairo.

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
Psychological Warfare Branch
Unit No. 14. APO 515.

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"D" Section

2nd February 1945

No. 4 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY
OF LIBERATED ITALY.

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Visit to a Country Estate in the Province of Siena.

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ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
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"D" Section

2nd February 1944

NO. 4 INTELLIGENCE REPORT COVERING TUSCANY AND ADJOINING TERRITORY
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7th February, 1945.

ITALIAN THEATRE HEADQUARTERS
PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE BRANCH
Unit No 12. APC 512.

REPORT ON CONDITIONS IN ENEMY OCCUPIED ITALY - NO 37.

SUMMARY

Resistance.

Partisan Bands in Piedmont.

News is now available regarding partisan bands in Piemonte. It is interesting to note that some 2,000 partisans have returned to the V.L D'OSSOLA in spite of the complete mopping up inflicted on that zone towards the end of October 1944.

Owing to recent enemy operations in the V.L D'AOSTA and the CRESCENTINO (North of Turin), news from these two regions is incomplete.

There is some difference in the method of guerilla warfare as carried out by the various bands. The Autonomous groups, naturally enough, judging by their military origin, tend to occupy given zones and settle down to defend them; the Justice and Liberty bands were the first to apply a war of movement and constant displacement; the Garibaldi and Matteotti bands go even further, and on occasion their greater freedom of action has rendered them unpopular with the local population.

In Lombardy. The 3rd Lombardy Div. of 5 Brigades and a Justice and Liberty Div. were involved in a great mop up in November and are temporarily dispersed.

Other formations - in Liguria, Tuscany and Emilia are also reported.

Recent Partisan Activities.

There has been a considerable recrudescence of partisan activity on a larger scale lately particularly in Lombardy and Piedmont. A Swiss source attributes this to the constant supply of arms and stores by Allied Airmen. The chief exploits reported were the blowing up of a bridge over the Dora Baltea on December 24th, thereby interrupting communications between IVREA and AOSTA; considerable damage to an aeroplane factory in Genoa (Udine Province) on 25/26th December and sabotage to trains and railways in Trieste and Udine Provinces.

Lombardy groups claimed to have captured many arms in their raiding operations while Ligurian patriots have made several surprise attacks on "S. Marco" detachments who surrendered and handed over their weapons. From Turin continual terrorist outbreaks are said to

DAILY SURVEY OF THE ROMAN PRESS

Rome 13 May 1945
(no dailies on Monday)

The outstanding articles of the Sunday Rome Press are the following:
All papers publish the declarations approved by the Council of Ministers on Saturday according to which the occupation and the administration of Venezia Giulia must be entrusted to the powers ^{with} which Italy signed the Armistice. The papers also report the official declaration made by Grew who said that the city of Trieste will remain under the control of the Allied forces until a definite peace treaty has decided the fate of that city.

UNITA--Communist--publishes an editorial by the leader of the Communist party, Palmiro Togliatti, who demands a radical ~~change in~~ ^{change in} the government and the political direction of the country and expresses the hope that all the outstanding political parties will adopt a truly democratic outlook. He expresses the belief that Italy enjoys very little international credit because Italian democracy still does not inspire ~~great~~ trust among the people who suffered from Fascism. Togliatti denounces the attempt of those reactionaries who "take advantage of the ruins of the country to accuse those very people who did more than anyone else to avoid this catastrophe," referring to the communists. Another article called IRRISPONSIBILITY OR PROVOCATION denies that there are terroristic activities against the Italian population of Trieste. "If there are any people who are terrorized in Trieste, they are the Fascists. The important thing is that Fascism be destroyed in Trieste; whether they be Italians or Slavs who destroy it, we shall have nothing but praise for them."

UNITA also reports (together with the majority of the other papers) of the provisions taken by the government to incorporate the partisans into the army police corps.

AVANTI--Socialist--publishes a comment by Pietro Nenni on recent Italian, Yugoslavian and French agitations. He decries these demonstrations and asks

...and expresses the belief that this can come

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Daily Survey of the Rome Press

Tuesday 15 May

All the Roman papers, with the exception of the Communist UNITA greatly play up the news that the Anglo-Americans asked Tito to evacuate Trieste. Almost all the papers give a resume of Churchill's latest speech.

UNITA--Communist--An editorial by Velio Spano commenting the fact that an 18 year old boy has been arrested because he collaborated with the Germans and the Fascist, expresses the opinion that this youth is less responsible than are the journalists Mingarelli, Monelli, Barzini and Lupinacci who were in the service of the Fascist Press. Spano also attacks Vaselli, Scalera and Armenise, three important industrialists who became rich with Fascism.

The Anglo-American note to Tito is commented by UNITA by a short article called: "ONE OF THE USUAL SENSATIONAL NEWS?" and says: "Yesterday the news was released, by a source which cannot be called absolutely reliable, according to which Washington and London had invited Marshal Tito to withdraw his troops from the zones of Allied occupation in Italy, including Trieste."

The Communist paper takes a position definitely opposed to the French request for one million Italian workers to be sent to France.

UNITA and several other papers announce the opening of the University Congress in Rome on May 13.

AVANTI--Socialist-- prints the text of the messages sent to Pietro Fenni by the British Labor leaders Arthur Greenwood and Morgan Phillips. "We are grateful," comments AVANTI, "for the friendship expressed by our English fellow workers. We shall work with them to build Europe, which is after all, the best way of rebuilding Italy. In commenting the Trieste question, the Socialist paper publishes the

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Special Projects Division

16 May 1945

DAILY SURVEY OF THE ROME PRESS

Almost all the Roman papers report the news that British Naval units have reached the port of Trieste. Also widely discussed by the press are the steps which Great Britain took to find out ~~what~~ what plans France has regarding her frontiers with Italy. The press also reports the AP release on the Allied attitude on the Italian Institutional question. All reports that it is not known as yet if the allies will favor a plebiscite or a Constituent Assembly and notes that these in Italy who favor a Republic desire the Constituent, while the monarchists favor a plebiscite. The press also reports the meeting between Bonomi and the representatives of the CNL of Venezia Giulia, and other papers comment that at the last meeting of the Cabinet, the Minister of the Navy De Courten delivered a very comforting report on the situation of the port of Genova, for it seems that the port was less damaged than had been feared.

UNITA--Communist--publishes an editorial by the leader of the Communist Party, Palmiro Togliatti under the headline THE COMMUNISTS AND TRIESTE. Togliatti writes that the accusations of antinationalism have been launched against the Communists who are the vanguard of the working masses by those who wish to discredit the party. Togliatti writes: "The Communists agree on the fact that Trieste is Italian; and we do not want the fate of this city be compromised by unilateral declarations. The solution we desire for Trieste is a solution which will satisfy the national rights of all. But it is just because we desire this that we have no intention of losing time with those who, with the excuse of Trieste, would like to foster a nationalistic campaign on the old D'Annunzio and Semifascist pattern." Togliatti accuses those who speak of a possible armed conflict between the western

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DAILY SURVEY OF THE ROME PRESS

17 May 1945

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#225

The attention of the press is centered on the Trieste question and the solution of the government crisis which is expected to result from the trip north of various political personalities.

UNITA--Communist--publishes an interview with Sylvia Sprigge of the Manchester Guardian on the Trieste question. The interview is called "The Truth on the Trieste Question. "No mass deportations, no hunting down of Italians" declared Mrs. Sprigge to one of our editors on her return from Trieste."

An anonymous editorial appearing in the same paper takes up the question of returning prisoners of war and decries the fact that very little has been done to receive and aid him.

AVANTI--Socialist--publishes an editorial by Umberto Calosso in which he enumerates the faults of the old Italian ruling class. Calosso expresses the belief that not making use of the new strength which came out of the victorious insurrection of the north means working towards a bad peace. Calosso expresses worry over the fact that Italy which finds herself ~~between two nations~~ between two nations governed by new men, De Gaulle and Tito, still continues to back the old regime.

The same paper carries an article by G. E. Modigliani called: NITTI'S MISTAKE and bases his comment on the supposition that Nitti fell into the trap set for him by the Allies in the interview he gave in Paris. "The danger of a civil war in Italy was magnified and it was said that only a strong government, such as that of the Lieutenant of the Realm could avoid this danger;...and Nitti fell for it." Only in this way, ~~comments~~ comments Modigliani, can one explain Nitti's monarchist attitude.

IT-LIB ~~THE LIBERAL~~--Action Party--publishes an article called IDLY, A WORD OF INSTRUCTION? which violently attacks the new regime.

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16 May 1945

DAILY SURVEY OF THE ROME PRESS

Almost all the Roman papers report the news that British Naval units have reached the port of Trieste. Also widely discussed by the press are the steps which Great Britain took to find out ~~what~~ what plans France has regarding her frontiers with Italy. The press also reports the AP release on the Allied attitude on the Italian Institutional question. All reports that it is not known as yet if the Allies will favor a plebiscite or a Constituent Assembly and notes that those in Italy who favor a Republic desire the Constituent while the monarchists favor a plebiscite. The press also reports the meeting between Bonomi and the representatives of the CNL of Venezia Giulia, and other papers comment that at the last meeting of the Cabinet, the Minister of the Navy De Courten delivered a very comforting report on the situation of the port of Genova, for it seems that the port was less damaged than had been feared.

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#222

DAILY SURVEY OF THE ROME PRESS

18 May 1945

The outstanding topics of today's press comments are 1) the question of the eastern frontiers with Yugoslavia; 2) western frontier with France; 3) change in the government.

UNITA--Communist--continues to label as lies and provocations all alarmed reports on the Venezia Giulia situation. Velio Spano in an editorial expresses the belief that the reactionaries would like to stir up hatred against Yugoslavia today to be able to cry out against Russia tomorrow. He warns that the only way to defend Trieste effectively is to consolidate unity between the Allies, "by bringing about a true democracy in the country and by destroying Fascism everywhere and with all available means, no matter their nationality."

The communist paper reports that the American Chief Justice has accused several United States industries of having violated anti-trust laws. Commenting this fact, a short item states: "...There are many such revelations to be made in Italy."

AVANTI--Socialist--insists in its campaign for the holding of national elections. The socialist party announces that it has called ~~many~~ party meetings all over Italy for the next two Sundays to discuss this problem. Pietro Nenni, in his editorial A DOOR TO OPEN, comments that a plebiscite is the source of legitimacy for a dictatorship, while national elections are the source of legitimacy of modern democracies.

ITALIA LIBERA--Action Party--reports a news item appearing in TIME according to which Maestro Toscanini declared that he will return to Italy only when an Italian republic has been formed. The same paper carries an editorial by Egidio Reale who salutes the return of Benes to Prague.

IL POPOLO--Christian Democrat--dedicates its editorial to the government crisis and criticizes those who attack the present government and Bonomi. "...The new government must be able to assure the disbanding of the parties

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE
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18 May 1945

DAILY SURVEY OF THE ROME PRESS

The outstanding topics of today's press comments are 1) the question of the eastern frontiers with Jugoslevia; 2) western frontier with France; 3) change in the government.

UNITA--Communist--continues to label as lies and provocations all alarmed reports on the Venezia Giulia situation. Velio Spano in an editorial expresses the belief that the reactionaries would like to stir up hatred against Jugoslevia today to be able to cry out against Russia tomorrow. He warns that the only way to defend Trieste effectively is to consolidate unity between the Allies, "by bringing about a true democracy in the country and by destroying Fascism everywhere and with all available means, no matter their nationality."

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Daily Survey of the Rome Press

Wednesday 28 May

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Many of the Roman papers report that the Trieste question might reach a peaceful solution. The press continues to speak of the problem of the western boundary with France as well as the possible government crisis in England. As far as the Italian government crisis is concerned, the press makes no substantially new comments with the possible exception of the strengthened Socialist-Communist pact recently announced.

UNITA --Communist--in an article called CLOUDS OVER THE ALPS speaks of the western border question with France in rather resentful terms. The article comments that Italy had already shown her good will and desire to collaborate with France by renouncing the privileges given Italy in Tunisia by the Treaty of 1896. "But the French nationalists take advantage of our difficult situation to take over territory which is Italian beyond question," comments UNITA. "It is clear that the French want to denationalize our Alpine valleys against peoples' rights. It is a question of taking over our mineral resources and ~~transport~~ the problem of Franco-Italian strategy on an imperialistic basis with France having the military advantages." The writer believes that this is happening in France because the parties of the left have taken but ~~small~~ scarce participation in the government.

The same paper carries an article by Velio Spano on the returning prisoners of war and laments the fact that not enough is being done for them. ~~Spano continues his attacks on General Gazzera--High Commissioner for War Prisoners. The writer recalls Gazzera's Fascist past.~~
Spano continues his attacks of General Gazzera--High Commissioner for War Prisoners. The writer recalls Gazzera's Fascist past.

AVANTI --Socialist--publishes an editorial by Ignazio Silone in which he points out that the Socialists are in power in the four scandinavian as well as Holland and Belgium countries; that they received the majority of votes in ~~France~~ France and ~~in Scandinavia~~ that they have very good chances of winning an election in Great Britain.

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE
Special Projects Division

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Daily Survey of the Rome Press

Thursday 25 May 1945

The outstanding topic of today's Rome Press is the Italian Government crisis. Most papers agree that Bonomi will not be the head of the new government.

UNITA--Communist--expresses amazement at the fact that the AC decided that the recently formulated legislative decree approved by the Council of Ministers that the profits of the Fascist regime revert to the State, be postponed. "If it is true," comments UNITA, "that the armistice terms give the Allies the right to suspend any Italian law and decree, it is just as true that MacMillan's declarations limited this right of veto to the military field. We cannot, therefore, understand the reasons which inspired the AC to make such a serious decision and we hope that it will be rescinded without delay." The Communist organ refuses to believe that the Allied authorities are standing in the way of admitting partisans in the Italian Army. "The decision that patriots would be incorporated into the army was reached in absolute accord by the government and the military command of the north which came expressly to Rome. If this decision were to be changed, the repercussions among the partisans could be very serious."

An editorial called FALSE ALARM comments that the period of tension on the Trieste question has been passed. "With his attitude of moderation, Marshal Tito foiled the manoeuvres of the reactionaries who, carrying on Mavolini's or Goebbel's work, tried to split the Allies. We wish to state once again our absolute respect for the irrefutable interests of our friendly neighbor and our desire to back the legitimate return to Yugoslavia of that territory

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE
Special Projects Division

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Daily Survey of the Rome PressSaturday 26 May 1945

The news that Pietro Nenni was arrested in Vercelli by the Allied Military Police for having addressed the workers of Vercelli, violating a standing law, is the chief topic of discussion of the Roman press. The protests of the Communists, Socialists and the syndicalists are particularly violent. (See UNITA, AVANTI, and IL LAVORO). The press still continues to comment the Trieste problem noting that the discussions between Tito and the Allies have had a setback.

UNITA--Communist--expresses solidarity with the Socialists. They define Nenni's arrest: "A manoeuver to intimidate...a form of pressure more violent than the British had ~~not~~ gotten us used to...so that a true and intransigent democracy will not be established. In this case we openly answer that these manoeuvres will not make us change our course and the popular masses will know how to make ~~us~~ their voices be heard at the right time." The Communist paper points out that while the German war criminals such as Goering are being invited to dinner by Allied Generals, one of the oldest antifascists and the best representatives of the working classes has been arrested like a vulgar lawbreaker. A short article in the same paper comments: "The British Labor leader Bevin commented that Italians should not be treated as if Mussolini were still in power. The AC and the Allied Military police are not of the same opinion."

AVANTI--Socialist--defines the arrest of the secretary general of the Socialist Party as a "sad episode." This paper prints a copy of the telegram sent to Nenni in jail in Turin: "The Socialists all over Italy express their brotherly solidarity with you. They proudly protest against the arrest of one of the leaders of antifascism, while so many people responsible for ~~the~~ ruining the nation can still

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Special Projects Division

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Daily Survey of the Roma Press

Thursday 31 May 1945

The controversy continues between the Liberal and the Social-Communists on the question of the C.L.N. All newspapers report on Under-Secretary Grew's declaration on the Italian Government crisis.

UNITA' - Communist - says that the country is following a government capable of overcoming the reactionists, Claiming that the communists have fought loyally and without any mental reservation of keeping their arms for other purposes at the end of the war, they accuse the reactionists of intriguing against the democratic forces and holding back their arms. The communists, the paper says, are continuing the disarming of the remaining reactionist forces.

The communist organ refutes the idea of a Government headed by three men, Nitti-Bonomi-Orlando,

The question of Trieste is treated under a heading taken from a speech in Chicago by General Clark "The question can be resolved amicably".

UNITA' reprints an article from the Pravda of May 26 entitled "The colour they do not want to understand".

AVANTI - Socialist - upholds the communists in an editorial. The paper also runs an article attacking all the independent press for its 'Right' attitude toward the present ^{crisis} ~~crisis~~, exempting only EPORA.

The paper reports Grew's speech under the heading "America Should Help Us To Regain The Respect Of The World".

ITALIA LIBERA - Action - wishes a solution of the crisis as soon as possible. This paper reports on a speech by Ambassador Tarchiani to The New School of Social Research in which he asks for a quick and full recognition of Italy as an Allied Nation.

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Daily survey of the Rome Press

Saturday 2 June 1945

All the newspapers are concerned with the appeal, issued by the Council of Ministers and addressed to the Allied Nations, for aid in the economic reconstruction of Italy, particularly supplies of coal and basic materials in order to start the factories to work, to avoid unemployment, and to provide livelihood for the innumerable returning prisoners of war who are now adding considerably to the confused state of the country.

All papers are also concerned with the continued meetings of the various political parties and hopeful of a peaceful solution of the present political difficulties.

UNITA' - Communist - continues to refute the idea of a government presided over by Nitti, Orlando, or Bonomi and to sustain the demands for a lowering of prices. The paper points out the growing fear on the part of the liberals of "the growing influence throughout the country" of the Communist Party.

AVANTI - Socialist - speaks openly in an editorial of the candidacy of Nenni for the presidency of the Council and insists on the necessity of the Socialist Party's co-operation with the Communists.

The paper gives space to the Pacific War in an article which concludes with a declaration of faith in and admiration for the Allies' methods of warfare.

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Special Projects Division

Please add this page to the June 2nd Daily Press Summary.

RISORGIMENTO LIBERALE (cont.) - The editorial continues with an explanation of the reasons why Truman was nominated for the Vice-Presidency in preference to Wallace, explaining that Roosevelt's decision to take Truman conserved unity within the ranks of the Democratic Party. Truman, this paper says, is now preoccupied with preserving this unity within the party without which his enormous job would be rendered all but impossible. The liberal organ continues to disagree with the Unions' attempts to have prices lowered by law and insinuates that the Communists are agitating for this movement for purely political reasons, believing that when the prices do go down automatically, the effect will be favorable to their party.

ITALIA NUOVA - Monarchist - claims that, in starving Trieste, the Yugoslavs are holding back the distribution of supplies given by Cardinal Schuster.

LA VOCE REPUBBLICANA - regret that the politicians of Rome have succeeded in drowning the effects of the revolution in the North with political compromises. The republican organ claims that no solution to the government crises will be found under the House of Savoia has been discarded.

UNITED STATES IMMIGRATION SERVICE
Special Projects Division

DAILY SURVEY OF THE ROME PRESS

Sunday 3 Jun 1945
(no dailies on Monday)

An agreement has been reached between the six parties of the CLN, which parties are to be merely consulting organs until the elections. The text of the agreement is published in almost every paper.

UNITA - Communist - considers the agreement an important step. After accusing the liberals of a lack of understanding of the situation, the communist editorial asserts its belief in the strengthening of the CLN.

The communist organ publishes a cartoon entitled "Renewal" in which Boromi appears as a child learning to walk and held up by a swaddling-band at either end of which are the hands of England and the U.S. The caption reads, "Thus do the conservatives and the re-actionaries envision the new Italy".

In the same paper can be read a full account of the first day of the Communist Womens' Meeting here in Rome.

AVANTI - Socialist - Henri writes an article on the meeting to be held in Naples to-day (Sunday) of the Socialist Federation, calling the meeting an expression of the solidarity, in the North and in the South, of the Socialist party.

The Socialist organ, along with that of the Communists, continues to support the movement to lower the prices. The CGIL has asked

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE
Special Projects Division

DAILY SURVEY OF THE ROME PRESS

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE
Special Projects Division

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DAILY SURVEY OF THE ROME PRESS

Tuesday June 5th. 1945

The Government crisis is still the main interest of the Press. The discussion centers around the new President of the Council of Ministers, the Christian Democrats insisting on De Gasperi, while the Socialists are still pressing the ~~claims~~ ^{claims} of Nenni.

UNITA - Communist - publishes an official statement by the Communist party demanding: 1) that the new government provide a complete change in the political direction of the country - 2) that the new government be a coalition, but without putting the parties of the Left in the minority. 3) that the new government not take on the character of a body fighting for one particular party. 4) that the Communist party remain in the closest accord with the Socialists. Togliatti has expressed his desire to stay out of the campaign unless his intervention is requested to give greater ^{wieght} ~~solenmity~~ to the government.

AVANTI - Socialist - reports fully on Nenni's speech in Naples in which he said that the Italian people, now that there are no further military or political reasons for military administration, are waiting a real collaboration between the democracies of London and Washington and that of the new Italy, a collaboration based on equality rather than on charity. He also re-affirmed the close accord between the Communists and the Socialists,

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DAILY SURVEY OF THE ROMAN PRESS -

Rome 6th June 1945

Note -

Today's daily Press Summary will be in Italian due to absence of Translator.

La crisi governativa, non ancora risolta, continua a dominare l'attenzione di tutti i giornali. Il Presidente Bonomi ha inviato una lettera circolare ai vari capi-partito esortandoli a raggiungere sollecitamente un accordo. I democristiani continuano ad opporsi alla candidatura di Nenni. I socialisti continuano ad opporsi alla candidatura di De Gasperi.

La stampa sottolinea i seguenti altri argomenti:

- 1) - campagna elettorale in Gran Bretagna;
 - 2) - discorso di Churchill ai Comuni relativo alla flotta italiana;
 - 3) - la finanza italiana nell'esposizione del ministro del Tesoro, Soleri.
-

L'UNITA', comunista, reca un editoriale anonimo intitolato IL VERO PROBLEMA. Perché non è stato ancora raggiunto l'accordo per la composizione del nuovo governo? - A questa domanda i comunisti rispondono che la colpa è di coloro i quali sono contrari ad una direzione veramente democratica del governo. "Ancora i due o tre posti decisivi del governo sono rimasti appannaggio esclusivo di elementi i quali oppongono una barriera alla democratizzazione effettiva della vita italiana. Noi diciamo oggi che questa situazione deve cessare. La candidatura socialista alla Presidenza del governo è stata presentata appunto come una soluzione a questo problema. Il fatto che la candidatura socialista abbia trovato una forte resistenza significa chiaramente che non si vuole un effettivo rinnovamento della direzione politica del paese. Questa resistenza pone noi in una situazione nella quale potremmo essere costretti a riesaminare se sia o non sia opportuno che noi partecipiamo al governo".

- L'organo comunista dà rilievo alla seguente frase del recente radio-discorso di Attlee: "Dichiarare guerra alla fame ed elevare il tenore di vita delle masse popolari".

"Dichiarare guerra alla fame" di Attlee

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UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE

Special Projects Division

Daily Survey of the Rome Press

Thursday, 7. June 45

The government crisis is still the outstanding topic in to-day's Rome press. The communist and the Action party support Nenni's candidacy for the premiership while the Democracy of Labor Party wants Bonomi to keep his post and the Liberals declare that they will take into consideration any solution whatsoever.

*

UNITA' - Communist - plays up an article by Sumner Welles which appeared in the Herald Tribune. Unita' points out that Welles stressed the necessity that the United Nations should reach a just decision immediately on the question of Italy's post-war borders in order to ~~avoid the rise of~~ ~~prevent~~ another Fascist Nationalism. The Communist paper also points out that Sumner Welles believes that the United States should adopt all necessary measures to strengthen liberal and democratic elements in Italy so that the Italian people will be able to choose a constitutional government. Unita' quotes the following from Sumner Welles' speech :
" Italy should receive enough coal to keep her industries running and to partially solve the problem of unemployment".
UNITA' dedicates an editorial to Italian prisoners and deportees lamenting the fact that not enough has been done for their repatriation.

AVANTI - Socialist - publishes an editorial by Nenni called :

REVIEW OF THE FREE PRESS ACT, 10.

THE UNITED NATIONS MAIL ITALY - FOREIGN ACTIVITIES I.S.
A SECOND DISCLOSURE.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN WHICH GENERAL MISLIVETZ, SENIOR OF THE 1ST CAVALRY DIVISION, has been dispatched against Italian patriots in Northern Italy and Yugoslav partisans on the country's north - eastern frontier partly lifts the veil on events behind the German lines. That is evidence that many Italians feel that a free Italy is worth fighting for, and it was out of just such a feeling that, a century ago, the Risorgimento was born. Today once more hands roam the countryside, lurk in the hills, and plan sabotage in the towns. The oppressor has indeed changed his uniform; but he still speaks the same language, and is as brutal as ever in his reprisals against those whom he once called brigands and now describes as Communists.

When the Fascist regime collapsed ten months ago, my wife knew Italy and hoped for her future aided with some anxiety whether there was left in her the spirit that would raise her above her immediate miseries. But to-day life is stirring again. Once more tyranny is arousing the temper that breaks it, and once more it is in the north that the movement of liberation is proving its mettle. It will manifest itself not, as when it showed its strength nearly a hundred years ago, in five triumphant Milanese days, but in months of adventure and endurance throughout all the regions that await redemption; but now, as then, the goal is clear and freedom.

The Times, 23rd Apr, 1974.

General Alexander considers the Italian partisan movement important enough to justify the setting up in Naples of a military council to organize and direct its activities. The first communique issued from Allied A.C. yesterday fully justifies this opinion.

The diversion of enemy forces is a most useful help to the Fifth and Eighth Armies now storming against the Hitler line. It has been made possible of a campaign of savage repression, carried out by the Germans with the aid of such dogs as Mussolini can still furnish. The Italian patriots find the enemy lines must rock high among those who are "working their passage" away from the terrible reef on which the Fascists wrecked their country. They are unable to do much by voluntary work. After all the enemy's supply lines and Italy are again and again run through country well adapted to guerrilla operations, and the line must sit too many vulnerable points for all to be adequately protected. The Italians, and particularly the Northern Italians are at their best in guerrilla enterprises and are by a long way.

Drill completed, 25th May, 1944

RADIO NEWSREEL No. 36
Edited by PAOLO TREVES

X-5793
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#261
LONDON CALLING ITALY
7.9.41 - 1630 LIST

ITALIAN CORRESPONDENT No. 56

by Paolo Treves

The ephemeral Neo-Fascist authorities have declared tomorrow, the anniversary of the armistice, a day of national mourning. Even without pointing out how out-moded and impotent this attitude is for these dressed-up ghosts, the date can be remembered by the whole Italian people. It is not a joyful anniversary because the end of a lost war can never be joyful, even if it was not Italy's war but Fascism's, though it is Italy which is paying for it.

With regard to this anniversary, there are two lines of thought to follow: what September 8th means for the Allies, and what September 8th means for the Italians. I wish today to speak of the second. Because it may be that we touched bottom with the armistice, and so it also marks the beginning of the rise after the long slow fall. That these twelve months have shown has been Italy's painful and difficult but noble attempt to climb back to the light.

A year ago there was a desert. Now there is Italy again. That is no small thing even if everything or practically everything is still to be done. But one can and must build on this premise. Amidst tremendous difficulties, and with the assistance of the democratic powers, the Italian people have shown in countless ways not only that they are done with Fascism but that their true life is beginning with the end of Fascism. During this year the people have given concrete proof of their recovery on the field of battle, in the workers' councils, the party assemblies, on the clandestine resistance front and in the government. Only fools and timid people can be satisfied with the results achieved and settle down into stupid optimism. But every objective observer can recognise that the Italian people are working for Italy again.

Because optimism and pessimism, in the abstract, are very easy and equally dangerous it is extremely easy to see only the negative aspects and just as easy to delude oneself

ITALIAN NEWS TALKS
9.9.44 - 0930 DBST

LONDON CALLING ITALY
8.9.44 - 2230 DBST.

OE YEAR OF ARMISTICE
By Candidus.

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A year ago, some days before Italy signed the armistice, I said that if one must lose a war there are two ways of losing it, well and badly. Some people will question whether Italy lost it well, and in proof of their contention will set out all the disagreeable consequences of a material and political nature arising from the surrender. Well, despite that, history will state in a not far distant future that Italy lost the war well, much better than the Italian themselves are inclined to think at this moment; and that if the sorrow, suffering and destruction inevitable in war have been har yet the martyrdom would have been infinitely greater if the Italians, instead of overthrowing the Fascist regime and facing the inevitable, had let themselves be led by Mussolini's madness to go on fighting a lost war and had prolonged their vain resistance.

It does not take long to say what surrender at that time, in those conditions and in that way meant for Italy. On the Allied side there has been no rancor, harshness, vengeance or hardness. In fact, while fulfilling all the needs of the war which did not and still do not let them give all their attention to liberated Italy's civilian needs, they have done all they could this last year to soften the consequences of the defeat. Not only that, but they have at once restored their lost freedoms to the Italians and have done what they could, as far as was possible, to mitigate the systematic demolitions, requisitioning and removal of great quantities of goods by the Germans which - as the Holy Father said in his recent speech - have brought about the paralysis of economic life.

It may be that during the months preceding the armistice the Italians cherished illusions and too high hopes regarding the period immediately after the surrender. I have heard for instance that the opinion was very widespread in Italy that the Allied campaign in the peninsula would be quick and easy and that thanks to a series of lightning combined operations the Germans would be forced to abandon Italy without being able to destroy factories and towns, carry away agricultural produce and foodstuffs and confiscate means of transport. Things did not go at all as the Italians had imagined, and it was natural therefore that the exaggerated hopes gave place to exaggerated disappointment. Any-one who objectively draws up a balance-sheet of the year ending today cannot but admit that the credit side is greater than the debit side and that the advantages outweigh the disadvantages. The Italians must not be impatient or forgetful. Not impatient if the Allies, with their attention fully taken up by the last decisive phase of the war against Germany, cannot give as much attention to Italian problems as they would wish; and not forgetful of the fact that for three years and four months Italy fought against the United Nations.

In time the wounds will be healed and the sins forgiven, for Italy's wounds and the Italians' sins are not deadly. Italy is already on the road leading to salvation. This is recognised by the Allies who also recognise that Italy needs material aid and moral support. The Italians must keep on along the right road, with courage and good will, determination and energy, balanced judgment and hard work, so that Italy may get back her place among the great nations. Everybody knows that the present difficulties are very great, but give time a chance to tell. Italy is still cut in two. When the northern part of Italy (applied to by Aptlee as an electrical power station) has been liberated, many economic problems which now make life difficult will be on the way to quiet solution. It will perhaps not be so quick and easy to set the political house in order. In the north there are forces whose strength and direction are not yet known but whose weight will certainly be a determining factor, and they are destined to have a decisive influence on the solution of Italian political problems.

influence on the solution of Italian political problems. the Allies long for as much as the

8th September 1944 - 1730 DEST

FADE AWAY

by A. Bergamasco

263 X-0792 .18

When I spoke to you a few days ago I advised you to do all you could to vanish because a storm of air-raids is going to be let loose on German work-shops and military targets far worse than anything seen so far. I said that those who could cut loose should do so, but that those ^{who} unfortunately are in German towns far from the Italian frontier must think of other things.

First of all, you must form good clandestine organisations including reliable workers of any nationality, even German anti-Nazis. When your group has got going, you will get the news better and will make better plans because each member will bring his quota of experience and knowledge. Besides, as you know, union is strength, in any eventuality.

Then you must study the neighbourhood. That does not mean only getting to know the lay-out of the place and seeing if there are woods, rivers that can be crossed without using bridges watched by the German police, or plenty of foot-paths and cart-tracks. You must also study the German military and civil administration to find out if the military police ^{functioning} and the labour front spies are / well or not. In these days of terrible muddles, with the Allied armies advancing, the threat of increased air raids and the new total mobilisation, it is very likely that the German security services do not know which way to turn, and then you can get away more safely, taking advantage of the confusion. But in any case make a careful study of what is going on in your area.

There are three ways of getting away from the work-shops and other dangerous places. One can go into hiding but that is not always possible. One can find some German anti-Nazi to hide one, but I am afraid that this is not very possible either, particularly in the towns. Lastly, there is the possibility of going out into the country where you would be almost safe from the bombing and would have the best chance of getting help in return for your work.

As you are well aware, the German farmers do not know what way to turn to find labour. Think how glad they would be to have some-one to lend a hand in the fields! That does not mean that you have only to go a short way out into the country and offer yourself to the first German farmer you meet. That would be risking a bad slip-up. You must try to go to some place in the depths of the country far from towns where there are too many

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#244

ITALIAN FIGHTERS AND WORKERS PROGRAMME

8th September 1944 - 1730 DBST

ONE YEAR AGO

by A. Lawrence

There is no need to say that the armistice between Italy and the Allied powers marks both a beginning and an end, like all great events in history.

What came to an end a year ago when Marshal Badoglio accepted the Allied terms of unconditional surrender? A long war came to an end in which, it must not be forgotten, Italy had fought against the democracies. But it is also true that the Italian people had waged it reluctantly. Like all the earlier campaigns imposed on the nation by Fascism, the Italian people did not and could not have their hearts in it because there had always been a widespread belief that by fighting against England and the principles of democracy Italy was acting against nature and harming herself. With the armistice Italy saw the end of the nightmare of having to act against her interest fighting. The humiliating and shameful business of / for Germany's sole benefit came to an end. The price had been heavy: the nation had lost a war, Allied troops were proceeding to occupy a considerable part of the country. But in return Fascism disappeared; 20 years of anti-Italian policy and institutions disappeared, 20 years of a régime of censorship and police. The principles of freedom re-appeared in Italy. But freedom is not merely a privilege, a gift which can be granted to anyone. It brings duties and responsibilities with it.

After two decades under an enervating régime which had brought about great physical and moral weariness, would the Italians, after years in an oppressive totalitarian atmosphere, find the energy needed for the country to be re-born? That was the question many people were asking abroad. It was known even before the armistice that there were anti-Fascist forces. The anti-Fascist struggle had never ceased; the strikes in March 1943 had sealed the fate of the régime. The Italian people unequivocally demanded the end of the war. With the coming of the armistice, the vital release of the nation

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ITALIAN FIGHTERS AND AIRCRAFT PROGRAMME

9th September 1944 - 1730 DEST

DARI COMMUNIQUE 146

A general rising of the patriots and the people has taken place in a wide area between Domodossola and Lake Maggiore on the Italo-Swiss frontier. / INSERT X A German garrison has been surrounded and wiped out. In Liguria too the GARIBOLDI Divisions have increased the area under their control. In the province of Spezia a column of 30 German motor-vehicles has been ambushed. It was immobilised for 43 hours. A train has been derailed near Isola. An attack on a High Tension electric cable along the Spezia-Genoa railway has brought about an interruption in the enemy's movements. In the Varese zone, on the road leading to Ganto Croci, the patriots have blown up a bridge. Units of the OSOPPO GARIBOLDI Brigade have attacked a factory making shells and railway spare-parts for the Germans. All its machinery was destroyed. 2,000 officers, / non-commissioned officers and men of the Customs / Service who refused to join the Fascist militia have been sentenced to be deported to Germany. During the journey about half of them escaped and went to join the patriots.

INSERT X Many places have fallen into the partisans' hands. Sharp clashes have taken place east of Lake Maggiore.

19th September 1944 - 0630 DEST

TO ALL SAILORS

Dari

The time has come for you to act and so prove your devotion to the real Navy which you have not betrayed at the cost of great sacrifices for twelve long months. Band yourselves together or join with patriot groups and prevent the Germans from sabotaging and destroying naval bases, arsenals, dockyards, ships and army or navy stores within your radius of action. If you get the chance, get hold of any sort of ship and a course set / for the nearest liberated Italian bases where your comrades await you.

X-0763
9th September 1944 - 2030 HKT

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ITALY NEEDS MORE HELP

by Candidus

As if to confirm the optimistic prophecies we made last evening / ^{about} the progressive and constant improvement in Italy's economic position thanks to assistance from the Allies, news comes today that in a press interview President Roosevelt has spoken of Italy present and future needs and of the effort being made by the British and Americans to give Italy valid assistance in overcoming the present economic difficulties. He said that the Germans had carried out considerable demolitions in the peninsula. For instance in the area recently liberated north of Rome, the Allies have found that the Nazis had destroyed 94% of all the power stations, not to mention roads, bridges and other public utility works. All this in addition to the inevitable damage caused by military operations. To deal with the position, the Allied military authorities have been instructed to import huge quantities of food stuffs which are sold to the people in shops in the usual way. The price of these supplies, in Italian lire, is debited to the Italian government. I shall come back to this presently.

President Roosevelt stated that the aid already given to Italy by Britain and the United States amounts to 100 million dollars; but he went on to say at once that to get on its feet again and become a truly democratic nation, Italy needs more help than that, and so Great Britain and the U.S. are now trying to establish how great its needs will be in both agriculture and industry. During that evening he would discuss the position with the representative of the Allied military administration / who has made an exhaustive study of the economic position in Italy.

Going back to the subject of the money debited to the Italian government, it is to be presumed that this is merely a matter of accountancy - given Italy's present difficult financial and economic position - until a system can be evolved to overcome the difficulties and obstacles which inevitably arose out of the state of war between Italy and the United Nations, and which still block the way. It seems probable that some *ad hoc* system is being examined. An indication is perhaps given by a TIMES leader today, which speaks of UNRRA and the tasks before it, and says: "When the Council of UNRRA held its first

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#247

by L.Z. ZENCOVICH

LONDON CALLING ITALY
9th September 1944 - 1630 DEST

WEST MILITARY

A German general captured by the English has confessed something very interesting. Cut off from his Command, without orders and communications, in the dark as to ^{both} Allied and German moves, he had only one way to find out the position: switch on his radio and listen to the news from London.

This incident confirms what good reasons the Allied Command had for keeping complete silence on the position and direction of its advanced columns, and tells us in advance, implicitly, that in the immediate ^{future} too - that is, so long as the position remains fluid - the news will be equally guarded and cautious.

The Allies for their part are fully informed as to the enemy's moves. One of the great advantages of air supremacy is reconnaissance, and the Allies are studying the enemy dispositions to find their weak points.

It is not likely however that great things will happen in the next few days. The Allies have got the front they have been wanting for some time: a great but long front which will allow them to use all the armies they want without limits. The divisions which have been hardened for four years on the English hills and the Scottish mountains and the armies which have been training for two years on America's boundless prairies are arriving in a constant stream at the firing line which is advancing threateningly towards Germany. But at present this line is long; it runs from Lorraine to Antwerp, and the powerful columns which have covered from 400 to 430 Kms in ten days or less will have to stop for a little, even if only to look to their weapons and their engines, before making another sweep forward and fighting the next battle.

Then there is another chapter which has not yet been closed, that of the Channel ports. For an offensive intending total attack on Germany they are important, and perhaps you will be more interested to hear what Christopher Buckley, correspondent of the DAILY TELEGRAPH, writing from the battle-field, thinks about it.

WORKERS' OPINIONS

by R. Luzzatto

As the liberation proceeds, political life in Italy is developing and widening surprisingly quickly. The press shows a maturity and moderation appreciated by the allied authorities. The various party congresses take place in an atmosphere of patriotism and a genuinely unitarian spirit.

This week it was the Socialist Party which held a national congress at Naples. The rise of the party, which has passed from clandestine action led by Nenni, Seragat, Sardelli, Luozzi and many others to open action, has been received with great satisfaction by the workers of the whole world. The Party's preceding statements have been closely followed, particularly the open letter from Nenni to the British Labour Party which has been printed in full by the London TRIEUNA, the Socialist weekly. We have already commented on this letter which, besides calling the attention of British comrades to Italy's problems and the sufferings of the Italian people, made the timely suggestion of an international Socialist congress.

This suggestion coincided with the plan supported by various members of the International Socialist Committee in London and put forward by the President Camille Huysmans and other comrades on the Labour Party directorate, namely to give new life to the workers' political international organisation. Given the very quick turn events have taken, there may be some delay in carrying out this suggestion. Some comrades have gone back to their liberated countries, among them Huysmans who sent you a message last Monday. On the point of departure Huysmans said to me: "From my home I shall at once go on working to strengthen the re-formed International and I shall certainly not forget the very pressing problems of our Italian comrades."

In the meantime, the representatives of the Italian workers have had ample opportunity to outline their ideas direct to authoritative representatives of the English workers, such as Attlee the Deputy Prime Minister, formerly the leader of the Parliamentary Labour Group, and Hall the Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs. The English and American delegates of the international workers' unions, whose stay will be much longer, will also be able to note the Italian workers' political, syndical and material needs which will

16th September 1944 - 2070 DEXT

LIGHTS ON HOME FRONT

by Candidus

#249
 16/9/44
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Tomorrow evening the lights are to go up again, lifting the British Isles out of the darkness into which they have been plunged for five years. The light shining in the darkness again is to us an omen and a symbol: it is the first fruit of victory and the anticipation of the final light of peace which will shine on the world again. Only those who have lived in this country can realise the physical and mental strain of the black-out and what it means to fumble one's way through the thick darkness of invisible streets, in the impenetrable blackness of foggy nights, in search of office, workshop or home. The daily total of road victims has increased in a frightening manner.

During these five years of war and darkness England has fought in difficult conditions and today is proud to have overcome them, because no other belligerent country has mobilised so completely all its resources in man-power and materials. Great Britain has indeed thrown all she had into this war: for her the war has been total in the widest meaning of word among the people the / thanks to a discipline/which never needed to be imposed, to a willingness which never needed to be spurred on, and to a putting-up with things which seemed unnatural to foreign visitors, so even-tempered, calm and unimpatient was it.

The men were mobilised: their places in factories, camps, and offices were at once taken over by the women. And the women drove army convoys and tractors, motor-buses and trams, served in hospitals, first aid posts, and A.A. Batteries in the country and round the towns, looked after barrage balloons and remained calmly at their poston roofs and in roads during day and night raids. They served the country with the same courage and abnegation as the men, and like the men they laboured to intensify the war effort and bring nearer the victory. Their clothes were ugly and shabby, their shoes worn at heel and far from smart, their legs bare: but the smile never left their tired faces and every day they were on the job, faithful, calm, grumbling only enough to help them put up with the hard work. The men, phlegmatic and unfussy, and wearing up their/ last clothes, made a greater and greater effort, until Great Britain could boast of being the country where production per head was higher than among any other people at war.

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17th September 1944 - 1930 LBST

LIGHTS UP

by the LONDON OBSERVER - L.Z. Zencovich

For England and London this is a memorable evening. For those who did not know it, today brings to an end the black-out regulations. From today on, after sunset it will be sufficient to draw a curtain; and the street lighting will go on again - I mean there will be lighting in those streets where, after five years of disuse and goodness knows how many days and nights of air-raids, there are still lamps fit to light, lamp-posts able to carry them and wires to supply them; which means, put plainly, that the lights will be somewhat few and that it will take time before there is reasonably good lighting. But at bottom it is not the illumination that counts - it is the deed, and this deed comes to crown the atmosphere of these last few weeks.

And I would like to say that in my opinion those who have not lived through this September in London have missed a great deal: a September full of sunshine, with the news-boys at street-corners crying news that seems miraculous, with an atmosphere of carefree victory every where, and every here a feeling of relief, with the parks full of people and the sheep peacefully grazing in the heart of London. But above all, the ^{nothing} ~~best~~ / thing, the thing, one can hardly believe, is the peace in the air and the silence in the sky, broken only by some excavator or mechanical cutter setting in order the last places damaged by the flying bombs.

Because, only a little while ago, things were very different. And this summer - we say it frankly now that it can be said - has not been a very pleasant one. Just to make plain what I mean, I thought I would rebroadcast one of the most interesting recordings of the war - the recording of a flying bomb.

You will hear it coming, with the sound growing louder and more penetrating, then the engine cutting out, then a pause of some seconds - a pause which stopped one's breathing and was to many people the worst feature of the new weapon, and then you will hear the crash of the explosion.

HOME NEWS FOR TOIT WORKERS by R. LUZZATTO was broadcast at 1630 PST on 20th September. It consisted of a series of short news items as follows: Speech by the War Minister Casati on the Italian Corps of Liberation (with quotation); news of the trade union congress at Rome; speech by Maryt Worton (President of the Labour Committee of the American House of Representatives) on 15th September on the contribution of the Italian trade unions to the reconstruction of Italy; collection of clothing, powders, milk etc by private organisations in the U.S. for Italy; retirement of certain senior officers contemplated by the purging commission in Italy; formation of the Italian Committee of Liberation in Paris and election of Professor Russo as President.

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20th September 1944 - 1630 PST

THE WORKERS' MOMENT

by R. L. Hissin

This is the time when the workers of the whole world are called on to make the greatest effort to strike down tottering Nazism for good and all. They must hurry on the time when an end can be put to this monstrous conflict and the workers of Europe, the Italian workers among them, can begin to rebuild a better world for all.

The workers of the Toit Organisation are in a special position with regard to what they must do, special because everything is in their favour and against the Nazis who have oppressed and are still oppressing them. Like the other workers in Germany, Toit workers have particular opportunities in that they work amongst the enemy. Very often opportunities present themselves which they must know how to seize at once in their own interest and in that of workers all the world over.

The days to come will be fateful days because they will mark the final defeat of Nazism and fascism, / the enemies of all workers. But they will be days during which the foreign workers all over Germany will run serious risks if they do not follow the advice and warnings already given them by the competent allied authorities. The Italian workers in the Toit Organisation should bear in mind the instructions already given to them which can be summed up in a few words. The workers in the Rhineland and the Ruhr must at once leave the places where they work, and hide in the towns or in the countryside. The best thing is to go into hiding in the country or to offer to work, without being imprudent over it for German farmers and peasants who will be glad to have labour, now so scarce in Germany and can offer shelter and food to the foreign workers who have escaped from workshops and factories.

Some of you may answer me: it is easy to advise us to run away and leave our

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Thursday, September 21st, 1944: 6.40 p.m. GMT

1017TH ITALIAN NEWS COMMENT: H. STEVENS

"DISSOLUTION DRAWS NEAR"

GOOD EVENING.

"The process of dissolution is becoming more marked". This is the view put forward by Lt. Col. Giuseppe Togni, Provincial Commander of the National Republican Guard to his superiors, in a recent report which was ~~LIBERA STAMPA~~ published yesterday in the LIBERA STAMPA of Lugano, probably after falling into the hands of an unknown patriot.

"Dissolution" and "disintegration" are words that recur frequently in this document, which is nothing if not a confession of powerlessness at a ~~xxx~~ herald of anxiety. It tells of the deleterious influence brought to bear on the soldiers by their families and by friends who have joined the maquis; it tells of denunciations of desertions which have no effect because they are so frequent and it is so difficult to trace the offenders: there is no ammunition, and often a soldier set to watch a stretch of road is left alone in a district infested with partisans with only three charges for his rifle: there is no petrol for the cars and lorries of the National Republican Guard because all the fuel available is appropriated by the "Black Brigades" - which also compete unfairly in the recruiting market by offering to new adherents higher pay and more attractive recreations.

Lt. Col. Togni must certainly be a man of wide vision. When he speaks of "dissolution" and "disintegration" he is not merely looking at what goes on in his own barracks, nor is he basing his judgement solely on events in his own province, depressing though the picture be which he paints: - of Political Secretaries handing in their resignations, of Mayors and Prefectoral Commissioners whose vacated posts no one will accept because they fear for their skins. Togni speaks of areas - bordering on the provinces of Asti, Genoa, Piacenza and Savona - which are entirely in partisan hands. But he would certainly not be so pessimistic about the political situation within his own province unless he knew that elsewhere things are going even worse and that the collapse of the régime is a matter of weeks - if not days.

He knows, for instance, that in the province of Varese there are 18 ex-prefects, 14 ex-vice-prefects, 15 ex-police commissioners and an indefinite number of minor dignitaries who have been sacked; while the Como province is positively flooded out with so-called "compromised & responsible persons", whose black shirt burns like the shirt of Nessu and who don't know which way to turn. It looks as though the Germans were completely uninterested in this Lombard limbo; into which perhaps Togni also aspires to be admitted, even if only ~~with the black shirt~~ to achieve the "feeling of stability" which goes with the status of ex-Party-P ~~compared with that of "Party-Boss on the active list."~~

FRANCE AND ITALY

by R. Luzzatto

The Italian Committee of Liberation has been re-formed in Paris. It was re-formed because it is not a new body. Since the time of the anti-Fascist concentration France was the centre for those Italians who did not cease to struggle actively against Fascism for twenty years. The first action committee, the nucleus from which was to develop the vast organisation directing the Italian anti-Fascist revolution, was formed in France in 1941. Nenni, Saragat, Di Vittorio, Lange, Miglioli, Saracelli, Russo, the martyrs Buozzi and Trentin and many others found there not only refuge but fraternal solidarity though some of them were sold to the Nazis by the Vichy Fascists.

In the autumn of 1942, after the Pact of Union between the various Italian parties, the Committee took the name of Committee for the Union of the Italian People. It later became the Liberation Committee, the committee which has so large a part in the developments in liberated Italy and is the centre of resistance in the parts of Italy still oppressed by the Germans.

It was in the autumn of 1942 that another pact was concluded, the pact of alliance and friendship with the French resistance movement which can now be regarded as the basis of these two countries' relations, while the voice of the heroic French partisans is more authoritatively raised in the government of the republic.

So the Italian Committee of Liberation is something more than the representative of the million Italians living and working in France. The Committee of Liberation should be the representative of the Italian people to their French brothers. And even when Italy has diplomatic and consular representatives again with all the United Nations, it will be a useful complement to them, all the more so as we have a new era of opening of very close relations between the two people, as indeed between all the other European peoples.

The majority of Italians in France resisted Nazi-Fascist blandishments and persecutions with equal firmness. The resistance of hundreds of thousands of Italians in France, though little known even in Italy, adds a glorious page to the history of our

ITALIAN FIGHTERS AND WORKERS PROGRAMME

22nd September 1944 - 0530 NST

FARINACCI

Bari

The Stavistika-despot of Cremona is on the rampage again in his notorious newspaper. As usual he is angry with the Pope, the Vatican, Italy and the Italian people, not to mention his usual repertory of infamies, calumnies and offensive remarks aimed at the Allies, as truculent as they are vain.

Amongst other things Farinacci discovers some profound truths. For instance he realises that the Italian people are tired of Fascism, that the so-called socialisation of industry attempted by republican Fascism to enslave Italy more completely to Germany has been a complete failure, that the working masses are growing more and more rebellious, that the passive resistance of the workers has turned into organised sabotage, in short that the oppressed part of Italy is prepared to do, and in fact is doing, the impossible to liberate themselves for good and all of the Nazis and the Fascists. In conclusion Farinacci says he is serious^{ly} concerned at the present position and the turn of events. But that is only the beginning: Farinacci is not only a fool, he is first and foremost a criminal. In fact he calls on the Germans and the puppet-government at Garda for harsh measures to inflict new and more savage persecutions and reprisals on the people of Italy and particularly on the working masses. And that is not all. Farinacci wants all the small industries to be absorbed by the big ones, all the reserves still in Italy to be sent to Germany, all the machinery, railway material, stocks of every sort, agricultural machinery and so on to be sent to Germany. In a word Farinacci wants Italy, with her complete liberation near, to be stripped of the last industrial resources essential for reconstruction.

Then to say that nowadays Fascist is a synonym of renegade, we do not in any way exaggerate. Farinacci's remarks and demands are a clear proof of this. Those who are Fascists are no longer Italians. Every sentence pronounced and carried out by the patriot tribunals is the most sacred of sentences. Farinacci has already twice escaped the execution of the sentence pronounced on him. But perhaps fate will be less kind to

ITALIAN HIGH COURT JUSTICE

22nd September 1944 - 1630 JST

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HALL JUSTICE

by A. Lawrence

Justice has been done. In the hall of the ancient Palazzo Corsini there the High Court of Justice sat yesterday, Pietro Caruso, ex-questor of Rome, was sentenced to death, and his secretary, Roberto Occhipetto, to 30 years imprisonment. Both the English press and reports from Liberated Italy confirm that the public's behaviour was exemplary. The trial took place without any interruptions. A request for mercy put forward by Prince Umberto was refused.

The defence of the accused was as could be foreseen. Caruso spoke of faithfully carrying out orders received, Occhipetto of having done what he could to help the patriots.

The fact that both Caruso and Occhipetto have been found guilty confirms that such excuses will not serve to save the lives of those who have stained their hands with Italian blood. For some time the Allies have said that they would proceed implacably against war criminals. Implacably, but in accordance with justice, not vengeance, according to legal procedure and not arbitrary action due to rencour and personal feelings. The Caruso trial is the putting into effect of a policy the Allies laid down some time ago: the punishment of those responsible for the Fosse Ardentine massacre, the punishment of those who shot hostages, tortured defenceless civilians, sent citizens to forced labour in Germany, looted villages and burned them down. The excuse of having acted in accordance with orders from superiors or having played the so-called "double game" will not serve. In Italy as all over Europe, the criminals who made themselves the instruments of German rage will be proceeded against with severity but with justice.

L.N.D.

PATRIOT ACTIVITY, h/c at 1630 JST on 22.9.44, by R. Luzzatto, not a series of short items giving news of patriot activity in Greece, Yugoslavia, Denmark, Belgium and Holland.

JL - 23.9.44

FLEET TOWN C/CF

TRIESTE TODAY

Leri

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Trieste is now entirely under German control. The town no longer belongs even formally to Mussolini's shadow-republic. Germany administers it directly by means of a Gauleiter. And so irreducible Trieste is again waiting the fighting for its liberation.

A patriot just arrived in Rome has given the daily ITALIA LIBERA some interesting news on the position in Trieste which he left a little over two months ago. The patriot says:

"The repercussions in Trieste of the events of 8th September ^{are} well-known. General Ferrero, Commander of the army corps, disappeared after handing over the city to the Germans in consequence of negotiations with the notorious Captain Vonarich, ex-Deputy Federal Secretary of Trieste. Ferrero was succeeded by General Esposito, who distinguished himself by his supine collaboration with the invaders. At Trieste too there was sporadic and courageous resistance. The people's attacks on the Continentale and Metropole Hotels, occupied by German soldiers, were particularly significant. At the beginning of the occupation the Nazis outdid themselves in shootings, attacks and cannonades. But then their attitude seemed to change: Trieste was to stop being an Italian city and become a German one again. The German authorities ostentatiously treated the inhabitants to liberal hand-outs of food, correct behaviour of German soldiers etc. At the same time the Gauleiter appointed some Triestini well-known for their abject servility to the invaders to civic offices.

Propaganda for more or less forced conscription in the Nazi army was intensified. The Italian flag vanished from San Giusto castle and from all the civic buildings. But the attitude of the people, inspite of everything, remained fiercely and actively hostile. Nazi tribes filled the people of Trieste with contempt and disgust. The unbridgeable gulf was made worse by what happened in Opicina when 100 hostages were shot by the Nazis after a murder by patriots in a cinema in that suburb. In March the Trieste patriots made another successful blow at Palazzo Reimelt. A bomb exploded killing five German under-officers and wounding several others. 51 hostages, including ^{main} women, were hanged from the ^{main} staircase of the Palace.